The Bombay Gazette.

No 8,510.—New Series. BOMBAY—THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied a Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. AFRICA, 2,031 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchesn, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 18th May 1876, at 4 P.M.

	May.		May.
Leaves BOMBAY	18	Leaves Tuticorin	26
,, Ratnagherry	19	,, Colombo	27
,, Vingorla	19	,, Galle	28
,, Goa	19	,, Negapatam	31
,, Carwar	20	,, Madras	June 2
,, Mangalore	21	,, Coconada	4
,, Canananore	22	,, Visagapatam	5
,, Tellicherry	22	,, Bimlipatam	6
,, Calicut	23	,, Calingapatam	6
,, Beypore	23	,, Gopalpore	6
,, Karikal	24	,, False Point	7
,, Cochin	24	Arrives CALCUTTA	9
,, Alleppey	24		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer as this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Penang, Malacca, Acheen, Padang and Molucca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, CHARACK, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. P. Mallan, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th May 1876, at 4 P.M.

	May.		June
Leaves BOMBAY	19	Leaves BUSORAH	7
,, Kurrachee	23	,, Mahomerah	7
,, Muscat	26	,, Fao	7
,, Bunder Abbas	28	,, Bushire	9
,, Linga	30	,, Linga	12
,, Bushire	June 1	,, Bunder Abbas	13
,, Fao	3	,, Muscat	14
,, Mahomerah	3	,, Gwader	16
Arrives BUSORAH	4	,, Kurrachee	20
		Arrives BOMBAY	23

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY.

The S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. P. Mallan, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th May 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander N. R. Gayne, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd May 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Cornwall, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Dutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th of each month, on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Alexandria	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	22	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including food.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st June 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For further particulars of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 5, Hummum Street,
Bombay, May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, to sail about 27th May.
,, CHILDWALL HALL, ,, 5th July.
,, TRENTHAM HALL, ,, 2nd August.
,, BRANKSOME HALL, ,, 23rd August.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE, ,, 16th September.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th May 1876.

MARSEILLES, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 26TH MAY.

THE well-known and favorite S. S. TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, J. Brown, Commander, has excellent accommodation in a Saloon built on Deck for First-class Passengers only. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	May. 1876.	
BOKHARA	W. C. Anderson	1932	450	22nd	Southampton.
CEYLON	J. Osman	3111	450	20th	Suez, &c.
GWALIOR	J. C. Babot	2725	450	2nd	Southampton.
GHELONG	C. Fraser	1325	250	6th	Suez, &c.
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3663	600	16th	Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	350	23rd	Suez, &c.
NIZAM	A. S. Barlow	2725	450	30th	Southampton.

June

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon, at 2 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st May 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 29th May 1876, at 3 P.M., from Managon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. MONGOLIA, Captain A. Coleman, (2,833 Tons and 530 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 26th May 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 15th May 1876. Superintendent.

BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON.

TO SAIL ABOUT 26TH MAY.

THE attention of Families intending to proceed to England is specially invited to the fine Steamer GALATEA, 2,011 Tons Register, 260 H.P. nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, well-known in the South American Passenger Service as one of the favourite steamers of the Belgian Royal Mail Company. She has superior accommodation for Fifty First-Class Passengers, and carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS. Inspection of the Saloon and Cabins is particularly solicited.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	From Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2877	424	23rd April.	29th April.	14th June.
INDIA	2289	500	29th May.	27th May.	19th July.
ITALIA	2273	426	17th June.	24th June.	10th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

	FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—From THURSDAY next, the 18th May, and until further notice, the Calcutta and Coast Steamers will LEAVE on THURSDAYS at 4 P.M., instead of SATURDAYS as at present.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

18th May, 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated rich cut glass and handsome porcelainware, piano, billiard table, carriages, horses, &c., &c., at Malabar Hill, Bungalow next to the late Rev. Doctor J. Wilson.

On MONDAY, the 29th day of May 1876, at noon, Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., &c., being the property of Colonel J. A. Ballard, proceeding to Europe.

Further particulars will be given hereafter, and catalogues will be published.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 18th May 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRE ENGINES AND PUMPS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the following on account of the consignees :—

1 manual fire engine with 27 feet India rubber suction pipes and 50 feet delivery canvas hose with fire director.
1 manual fire engine single cylinder portable India rubber, 30 feet suction pipe and about 25 feet canvas hose with fire director.
1 portable lift and force pump.
1 bullock cart.
1 bullock cart with Addis' patent wheel.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

7 cases blue drills and domets.
1 barrel sky blue glass beads.
1 case gown-muslin.
1 case blue calico.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th May 1876.

NOTICES.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS,

Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

CAUTION.

PERRY DAVIS' GENUINE PAIN-KILLER, of inestimable value in cases of incipient Cholera, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Bowel Complaints, internal and external pains and many other diseases.

The high reputation of this invaluable medicine have led to many spurious imitations, the chief of which are :—

Messrs. G. M. and E. DAWOOD'S PAIN-KILLING ELIXIR,

E. A. and Co.'s PAIN CURER,

which are passed under the name of NATIVE PAIN-KILLER. These are spurious articles and the public are cautioned against purchasing them. The Genuine Pain-Killer has the name DAVIS impressed on the bottle.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., Sole Agents.

7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

takes the .450 central fire service Cartridge. Unequalled for range, accuracy, simplicity, durability, easily loaded and unloaded when dark; can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols which now flood the market.

COLT'S NEW FIVE-SHOT BREECH-LOADING.

CENTRAL FIRE DERINGER REVOLVERS, .41, and .32 calibre, weight 12½ ozs.

"Especially suitable for personal defence or house protection."—*See Land and Water and Bell's Life*, of April 17th, 1875.

COLT'S SMALL SEVEN-SHOT REVOLVERS,

for Ladies' use, weight 7 ozs.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket.

Price Lists free. To be had through any respectable Agen or Dealer in Arms, or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a COPYING CLERK. Must be a good and quick Writer. Address "A. A." Office of this paper.

WANTED, a STRONG SERVICEABLE BROUGHAM HORSE. Price about Rs. 250. Apply "D." Office of this paper. 17th May 1876.

TRICHINOPOLY, Dawsons, Nobles, Regalias, the best Cheroots ever imported into Bombay, just received by W. J. ESSAI, Forces Street, Bombay.

TO LET, for one or two months, as may be required, a commodious well furnished BUNGALOW in a good neighbourhood. Rent Rs. 100. Address "X.," *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET, two newly erected offices (can be converted into one) and Godowns in Apollo St., next to Messrs.'s Godowns adapted for Show Rooms. Apply to J. PEARSE.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from May to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on the Hill. Apply to "A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, an English-built Barouche by [illegible] Price, over 16 hands. Can be seen at Cheetham House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE DIRECT.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), will despatch the S.S. PUTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. L. Shiell, as above (with liberty to call at Goa) on SATURDAY, the 27th May at Noon. She will connect at Aden with the Company's regular Red Sea Steamer and will carry cargo for Hodeida, Jeddah, Suez and other ports.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th May 1876.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
EXTRA NIGHT.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 18TH MAY,
LITTLE TODDLEKINS.

LITTLE TODDLEKINS .....SIR WILLIAM DON, BART.
ALONZO THE BRAVE !
DAME MARTHA.....SIR WILLIAM DON, BART.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTIONS.

Solo Dance.....Miss Ada Ford.
Song and Dance .....Miss Flora Ford.
Double Dance .....Mdlle. Marian & Ada Ford.
Dance .....Miss Minnie Williams and Sir William Don, Bart.
Double Dance .....Miss Ada Ford and Sir William Don, Bart.
Song L'Hirondelle ("L'Œil Crevé") Miss Minnie Williams.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle .....Rs. 4
Family tickets, admitting three..... ,, 10
Stalls Rs. 2; Gallery and Pit, Re. 1

Tickets can be obtained and seats secured at SOUNDY & Co.
Family Tickets not obtainable at the Doors.
Doors open at 8-30; Performance to commence at 9.
PUNKAHS WILL BE PROVIDED.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations, the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected, up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer EUROPEAN are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th May 1876.

TENDERS will be received up to 31st instant, by the Superintendent Gun Carriage Factory, for the PURCHASE of 9 large and 9 small GUN WHEELS for LORRIES which can be seen between 9 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily on application to Head Overseer, Poona Branch Gun Carriage Factory.

W. S. HATCH, Colonel,
Superintendent Gun Carriage Factory.

WANTED, a PIECEGOODS SALESMAN, of lengthened experience in the Bazaar, and possessing influence amongst Dealers. The Firm advertising, one of old standing, has a large Import business, and would be prepared to engage on liberal terms a thoroughly qualified person. None other need apply. Address "S.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

RAIN GUAGES.

In best Japanned metal, with Funnel, Glass Bottle, and graduated Glass Measure, complete. Best make, by Casella. Each Rs. 15.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 26th and 27th instant, in honour of the QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th May 1876.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ખાનદેશ સપીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Church Lane, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June 1876, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business, viz :—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1875.

2nd.—To appoint two Directors in the room of those retiring from office by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

And to discuss such other matters as may then be brought forward.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ધી. મુલજી જેઠાની કું.

i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th May 1876.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th May to 13th June 1876, both days inclusive.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

CURRENT METER, an instrument for gauging the velocity of rivers and streams, in Mahogany case, by Elliott. Rs. 99-8.

PENTAGRAPH, for copying or reducing plans, drawings, &c., in any proportion. Best brass, in case, by Elliott.

24 inch ..... Rs. 120. 30 inch..... Rs. 135.

PLANIMETER, for measuring angles on maps or plans, in case, by Elliott. Rs. 45.

CENTROLINEAD, for drawing buildings, &c., in perspective, where the vanishing point falls beyond the edge of the paper or board. Best made Ebony, 42 inch, with studs to work against. Rs. 35.

EXCENTROLINEAD, for drawing eccentric lines, as the sides of arms of wheels, &c., in ivory and electrum. Rs. 10-8.

BOX SEXTANT, divided on silver, with telescope, in leather sling case, by Elliott. Rs. 85.

OPTICAL SQUARE, best brass, in morocco case, by Elliott. Rs. 18.

DITTO plain brass, octagonal, in case, with staff. Rs. 20.

BUILDER'S OR DRAINAGE LEVEL, with sights and stand, in case, by Stanley. Rs. 55.

CLINOMETER, rule form, with sights and levels, in case, by Stanley. Rs. 25.

ISOGRAPH, a protracted rule, giving any angle, brass mounted, by Stanley. Rs. 4-8.

CROSS STAFF HEAD, circular, brass with centre axis and circle divided on silver, in polished Mahogany case, with staff for holding ditto, by Stanley. Rs. 40.

OPISOMETER, for measuring distances on maps and plans. Rs. 4-8.

ODONTOGRAPH, for drawing TEETH OF WHEELS, so that any two wheels of a set may work truly together.
In Cardboard, enamelled, with instructions. Rs. 6-0.

REFLECTING LEVEL, a suspended reflector, in case, by Stanley. Rs. 25-12.

THEODOLITES, 5 inch TRANSIT, and 6 inch EVEREST patterns. DUMPY LEVELS, 10 inch and 8 inch, Y LEVELS, PRISMATIC COMPASSES, LEVELLING STAVES, and every kind of MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING and DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette.")

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF ELECTRO-PLATED

DOUBLE WALLED ICE JUGS.

These Jugs being formed of 2 vessels (one inside the other) preserve Iced Drinks, Champagne, Claret Cup, &c., at a low temperature for hours, the chamber between the two vessels acting as a non-conductor of heat.

The designs are elegant, and the Electro-plating of good quality. Prices from Rs. 28 to Rs. 56.

ICE PAILS,
ALL ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 30 to Rs. 40.

ICE PAILS,
GLASS-MOUNTED WITH ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 12 to Rs. 20.

THE LATEST NOVELTY,
OAK ICE PAILS,
MOUNTED IN ELECTRO-PLATE, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 25.

ICE CLAWS AND TONGS, From Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 10-8.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received by the Company during the past three years confirm the unrivalled qualities, which have gained for it the leading position so long held in the Presidencies of Calcutta and Madras.

Per Doz. Quarts, Cash ..... Rs. 6 0
Do. Pints, do. ..... ,, 4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Quotations in Bond for Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co.'s MADEIRA.

	In Bond.
M Young Madeira ... ...Rs.	103 Per Qr. Cask.
C M do. do. ... ... ,,	122 ,, ,,
O M Old do. ... ... ,,	142 ,, ,,
S Choice South-Side Madeira... ... ... ,,	174 ,, ,,
O S very Choice Old South-side Madeira... ,,	105 ,, Octave.
R ,, ,, and Highly-flavoured Reserved ,, ... ,,	120 ,, ,,
O R ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ... ,,	136 ,, ,,
E O R ,, ,, ,, ,, Extra ,, ... ,,	148 ,, ,,
Patherinho, delicately-flavoured Pale ,, ... ,,	90 ,, ,,

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

Superb Articles Suitable for Presentation
IN CHOICE FANCY WOODS, BEST ORMOLU WORK, ALGERIAN ONYX, &c.,
AS
WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS, &c.
SOLD BY
S. ROSE AND CO., BOMBAY.

Albums.

For Holding Cart-de-Visite and Cabinet Portraits, Oval and Oblong shape, and with Blank Leaves for Views, Grouds, &c. Best quality Books, Morocco covered, lined with Moire Antique Silk; the side consisting of a slab of Algerian Onyx stone with rich gilt mounts, corners and centre, Rs. 80.
Do. do.; the side consisting of Coromandel Wood; with handsome engraved and gilt mounts, corners and centre, Rs. 98.
Albums of every description, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 50.

INKSTANDS (Ormolu Gold).

Beehive Pattern Inkstand. In the shape of a beehive, richly gilt, set with four onyx Bees ..... Rs. 32

LADIES' NEW PRESENTATION DIAL LETTER BALANCE.

This New Balance indicates the weights in Tolahs and in Ounces. It is made entirely of Ormolu, or imitation Seagold work. Height, inches; width, 4 inches. Cash... Rs. 16

THE ALEXANDROVNA ENVELOPE CASE AND BLOTTER.

In this pattern, on touching a spring, the Envelope Case lifts up from the stand and discloses compartments for Wafers, Stamps, &c., with Gilt-top Inkbottle and Ebony Pen-tray.
1. In French Morocco, with Gilt ornamentation..... Rs. 32
2. In Turkey Morocco, with Gilt lines..... ,, 32

HANDSOME FOLDING FRAMES FOR PHOTOGRAPHS.

Cart de-Visite and Cabinet sizes, in rich solid Ormolu work, thickly gilt.

For Two Oval Cartes-de-Visite, with pierced and engraved borders, and engraved door, set with handsome inlaid Mosaic, in gilt corded sitting... ,, 88
For Four Oval Cartes, with pierced and engraved door, set with handsome inlaid Mosaic, in gilt corded sitting... ,, 88
Do. do. do. Miniatures, Vase-shaped on Algerian Onyx stand, opening in the form of a fan ..... ,, 65

THE COMBINED CASH, JEWEL, AND WRITING CASE.

In this newly Registered Case a variety of articles are found within a small compass. Within a twelve inch Case will be found a fully supply of Stationery, compartments containing Cash, Jewel and Tray for Jewellery, three velvet-lined Drawers for Cash and Papers, a Pentray and Inkstand, a Scribbling Diary, and a Blotting Book. In best quality Persian leather... Rs. 40

Tete-a-Tete Tea Service.

In Rich Porcelain. Rs. 30 per set.

Consisting of Tray, Teapot, Sugar Pot, Milk Jug, and Two Cups and Saucers. Forming a pretty and useful Wedding Present.

Hot Tiffin Dish or Hot Breakfast Tray

WITH RECEPTACLE FOR HOT WATER.

In super or Vitrified White Stone Ware. Length 18 inches, width 11 inches, height 7 inches. Price, Rs. 18. An elegant and most serviceable article; it promises to become a general favorite amongst all those who care to have their Tiffin or Breakfast served up in a compact manner and perfectly hot.

Miscellaneous Goods.

Ladies' Work Boxes, Companions, Reticules, Work Caskets, Hand Bags, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Scent Bottles, Writing Desks, Despatch Boxes, Envelopes and Blotting Cases, Inkstands, Cigar Stands, Binoculars, Compendium Games, Sewing Machines, Ornamental Vases, &c.

Electro-plated Ware.

Of the Best Quality and Latest Design.

Army and Navy Cups.	Bread Baskets.	Cruet Frames.	"Carlton" Club Slide Dishes, with revolving Covers.
Beef-tea Dishes.	Bread Plates.	Corkscrews.	Cheap Tea and Coffee Services.
Breakfast Trays.	Bread Knives.	Cream Ewers.	Camp Companion.
Breakfast Cruets.	Butter Knives.	Crumb Scoops.	Dessert Fruit Knives and Forks.
Beer Mugs.	Candle-sticks, Chamber.	Cutlery (Harrison Bros. and Howson.)	Inner and Breakfast Frames.
Beer and Sodawater Openers.	Cruet, Meat.	Carvers, Fish.	Drum Flasks.
Tumblers.	Chop or Steak Dishes.	Collaret.	Dishes, "Carlton" Club
Biscuit Boxes.			Dishes, "United States"
Bottle Corks.			Drinking Cups.
			Egg Stands.
			Egg Boiler.
			Egg Cup & Toast Stands.

S. ROSE & CO., 10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	16	to 20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	,,	25	to 30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	,,	35	to 40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto	,,	45	to 50

TO ARRIVE,

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.

WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.
For Suits, send size of chest, Height and [illegible] ..... Rs. 30
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes ..... ,, 35 to 39

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

PER S. S. TRINACRIA.

AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

AGENCY IN POONA : A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA : 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 *and* 4 *Buttons.*

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, now in the occupation of J. Nuneez, Esq. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
38, Meadow Street. House Agent.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. It is close to the sea, and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application. The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

Terms—Moderate.

W. B. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and is, therefore, very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from ST. HUBERT'S VINEYARD—CHASSELAS (White), HERMITAGE (Red), Rs. 11 per dozen.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

PRICES TO MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS ONLY.

Address—5, WATER LANE, LONDON.

VAUGHAN JONES' ("Standard" Brand) Old Tom, RUM—The "Standard" Jamaica, Sc

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 17TH MAY 1876.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday was virtually unaltered in every way. Reuter's message gives the sales at 10,000 bales with a steady market, Surats unchanged, spot prices unaltered, while private telegrams call the tone dull and depressed both for ready Cotton and arrivals, From New York yesterday's telegrams quote an advance of ¼ cent in ready Mid Uplands and ¼ cent n July shipment. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Tuesdays' Receipts.....	8,000	2,000	3,000
Four days' do. 19,000	10,000	14,000	
Total since 1st Sept.	3,980,000	3,357,000	3,630,000

Piece Goods in Manchester continue very dull without alteration in value and the London General Produce Markets are also as last quoted.

A further payment of £55,000 went into the Bank of England yesterday. French Rentes are still quoted at 105¾.

In STERLING EXCHANGE there has been no movement to-day either way. Business is virtually suspended pending the result of the biddings for Council drafts in London to-day, and we shall be guided for this mail at least by that result. At the moment rates are based on the assumption that the whole £700,000 will be allotted at an average of 1s. 8¾d. If over that figure is obtained we may look for a temporary advance, or if less, for a proportionate decline. We quote now :—

Bank Bills, on demand .....1s. 8 7-16 to 15-32d. per Rupee	
Do. 6 months' sight.....1s. 8 11-16d.	"
Credits, 4 months' sight ...1s. 8 11-16 to ⅝d.	"
Documents, 4 months' sight 1s. 8⅝ to 13-16d.	"

On Calcutta there is no change to notice. We still quote demand ¼ to 3/16 per cent prem. ; 60 days' sight ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet at yesterday's rates. Fours, Rs. 101½ ; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 101½ ; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 103½.

The SHARE MARKET has shown a quieter feeling but there are few fluctuations in price to notice. Bank of Bombays are quiet and unchanged. Press and Land Co.'s are out of request and no transactions are reported. Spinning and Weaving scrip is about the only description in which there been anything doing Dhurrumsays are Rs. 5 lower, while Flemings have advanced Rs. 10, Great Easterns Re. 5, Khandeish Spinning Rs. 20, Orientals Re. 5 and Soonderdass Rs. 15 per share. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 10 lower, Treacher and Co.'s Rs. 5 per share higher.

COTTON to-day has been quiet at yesterday's prices, but, if anything, the feeling has been a trifle steadier. Supplies continue on a comparatively moderate scale which renders dealers less anxious sellers, but as the moment we are above the level of Liverpool arrival currencies, and unless a reaction takes place there, we must see a decline in prices here especially if the large quantity of Dholleras, Bhownugger and Mow Cotton now on the way comes in soon. The receipts yesterday were 8,124 bales, making 27,574 bales for the five days.

FREIGHTS are virtually unchanged. By steamer for Liverpool £2 to £2-2-6 are the current quotations with no anxiety on the part of shippers to do business at that. By first class Iron sailing ships £1-16-3 was asked by consignees, but £1-15 has been done. For wooden ships there is no enquiry and rates are quite nominal.

PIECE GOODS maintain the same inactive position. The slightly better feeling noticeable in the Bazaar yesterday has not lead to anything and the tendency, if anything, is slightly easier.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomnl. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	96
120,000	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,402xd
80,000	500	all	6 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New...	725
5,880	1,000	all	9 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	6p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	300
40,000	400	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India & Au.	196
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India.	116 x d
40,000	250	all		Oriental Bank.....	480

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	50 p.ct	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,150
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,550
250	2,000	all	...	Bhownugger M. & F. Co	1, 40
1,000	1,000	all	80 p.a	Bombay United	1,110
400	150	150	10*	Bro ch Mills	160
900	,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning.....	800
2,500	1,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning ...	935
1,500	1,250	all	80p.a	Fleming S. W. Co.....	995
1,400	1,000	all	80pa*	Great Eastern	1,145
500	500	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	970
700	1,000	all	80p.a	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	1,035
750	1,000	all	60p.a	Jawraj Ballco Mills	1,020
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	880
1,000	1,000	all	...	Khatao Mucenjee S. & W. Co.	980
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,040
...	...	500	75*	Madras U. Spinning	1,080
2,000	1,000	all	100*	Manockji Petit's	1,135
1,050	1,000	all	60pa*	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,160
4,000	250	all	60pa*	Oriental	745
1,250	1,000	all	...	Prince of W. Spinning	1,150
1,500	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co.....	875
110	1,000	1,000	200p.a	Soonderdas Spinning ...	665
800	1,000	350	125p.a	Do. 1/4 share.	300

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

180	5,000	2,850	300 pa	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,450
200	2,000	1,100	85 pa	Albert Co. Kurrachee...	780
100	1,000	1,000	150 p.a.	Albert Ginning Co.....	850
250	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co.....	1,105
180	12,000	11,000	425 pa	Apollo Press Co.....	3,100
175	1,000	all	60	Bellasy	190
155	500	all	65 pa	Berar Company (New)...	540
1,000	850	all	42 pa	Indi. n Press Co.	985
2400	250	all	24 p.a	Broach Cotton Co.....	90
400	1,500	all	175 pa	Carwar Co.	900
200	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.....	15
500	500	all	100 pa	Colaba Press Co.	3,100
500	350	all	Nil.	Dholera P. & G. Co.....	150
852	1,000	all	180 pa	Eastindia Press Co.....	850
1,500	1,000	all	80 p.a	Fazulbhoy S. P. Co.....	1,400
800	9,000	2,000	15 pa	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 pa	French Press Co.....	495
1,250	...	1,400	100 pa	Imperial Press Co	410
8,125	400	350	45 pa	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....	350
600	9,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,125
120	...	1,500	250 pa	Prince of W. Press	700
800	500	all	100 pa	Sassoon's Press Co.....	525
400	500	250	45 pa	Scinde Press Co.....	480
300	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.	1,025
180	350	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600xd
697	1,000	..	125pa*	Volkart's United Press Co.	880

*Per share, for the year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

4,000	12,500	150	240pa.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,860
1,000	50	all	44 pct	Bombay Gas Company	60
300	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co....	700
500	500	300	30pa.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	210
2,250	200	100	8 p. t.	Malabar Company, Ld .	70
4,000	500	all	4 pa	Mechanics' Buffing Co.	37
1,200	500	all	30 pa	Treacher & Co.....	475
...	250	all	40 pa	Viegas Patent Slip	32

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 13th May, 1876.

Open, 430½ Miles.	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	47,653	0	0
Merchandize	1,39,77	0	0
Other receipts	1,200	0	0
Telegraph	381	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,88,968	0	0

Corresponding week in May 1875. Open 430½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	48,278	0	0
Merchandize	1,41,586	0	0
Other receipts	918	0	0
Telegraph	543	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,91,325	0	0
Decrease Rs.....	2,357	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRITISH SHIP LADY LEGGAR, 1,206 tons, Captain J. Hughes, will sail to-day for Falmouth, with a cargo of seeds.

THE BRITISH SHIP PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. Ashton, sailed yesterday for Kutch and Coast, with a general cargo and sixteen deck passengers.

THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP MUNA, 548 tons, Captain C. Doerr, sailed yesterday for Kutch and Coast, with a general cargo, and one hundred and seventy-eight deck passengers.

THE *Indian Daily News* learns from a private source that the ship Victorine, of Bordeaux, was lost between Rio Janeiro and La Platte on her voyage from Chili to Nantes. The B. S. Blair Drummond, that arrived at Rangoon on the 5th instant, picked up on the 24th January a boat with 18 of the Victorine's crew ; the remaining 17 of the crew with the Captain were in another boat, of which nothing has been heard.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. CEYLON, 1,1 40 tons, Capt. J. Orman, arrived here yesterday from Venice, 21st April, via Brindisi, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez and Aden, with H. M.'s Overland Mails, passengers and the following cargo : —464 packages specie, 1 box gold, 187 boxes silver, 379 packages piecegoods, 1,221 teak planks, 158 packages wine, provisions &c., 17 cases books, 30 bales twist, 1 case boots, 1 package amber, 2 packages shells, 36 packages gum, and 4 packages paint.

THE Calcutta *Daily News* publishes the following telegram dated Chittagong 13th May :—"The British India Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Pearl has been wrecked upon Dupre's Shoal, fifty miles from here. After being 21 hours in the life-boat, 25 passengers were landed yesterday. There are above sixty passengers in a precarious position on the wreck. Captain James has done his best; but there is no hope of saving the ship

THE S. S. PEARL when passing St. George's Island saw the blackened stump of a mast, 5 or 10 feet out he water, and the end of 3 or 4 small spars, swinging about with the action of the sea. There was also a long spar floating north and south. As near as I can remember the wreck is lying ¼ a mile south of the Sail Rock in 9 or 10 fathoms of water. On reporting the circumstances at Carwar it appears that the wreck is that of the Kashgar, which was burnt off Goa, and about the burning of which, a Court of Enquiry is now sitting at the Police office in the Fort.

ANCHOR LINE S. S. TEVIOTDALE, 1 342 tons, Captain R Hutcheson, sailed yesterday, via the Suez Canal, for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Liverpool, Dr. and Mrs. Cockell, Mrs. Willshire, Mrs. Walton, Mr. and Mrs. Watson Rev. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hinkson and infant, Mrs. Ottley and two masters Ottley, Captain Gregg, Captain Plunkett Mrs. Ferris and three Misses Ferris, Mr. H. Rogers, Mr. W Birtwistye. Mr. McArthur, Mr. and Mrs. Lamb and four children Mr. Runciman, Mr. D. Forsyth, and Mr. Brown. For Aden. Four deck passengers.

WE have been asked to publish the following certificates granted by Passengers who sailed from Bombay per s.s. Australia on the 15th March, 1876, belonging to Rubatino Company :—

Copy No. 1.

I have much pleasure in recording on the part of myself and my daughter, our sense of the care and comfort which we have experienced on our present voyage from Bombay to Genoa. Being a great invalid myself, I have met with the greatest kindness and attention from Captain Bezzini, and the other officers of the ship. We have made a rapid voyage under the Captain's skilful navigation and all the arrangements on board have been made so as to ensure as much as possible the health and comfort of the Passengers

(Sd) MEADOWS TAYLOR, Col. C. S. I.
S. S. Australia April 4th, 1876.

Copy No. 2.

My wife, three children, nurse and self have been passengers on board this vessel from Bombay to Genoa. Every berth in the ship was full and there was a large number of children on board, so that the capabilities of the attendants were tried to the utmost. I am, however, able to testify that the stewards and stewardess were always obliging and anxious to please ; and the Captain did everything in his power to make his passengers comfortable. The voyage has been one of the most pleasant I have made between India and Europe.

4th April. (JOHN) MACFARLANE.

Copy No. 3.

The civility and desire to please, displayed on this Line leaves nothing to be desired, and I have much pleasure in recording my satisfaction with the treatment I have experienced on board the Australia. If there is any suggestion which I would make, it is that the Italian method of serving the meals is not perhaps so suitable, where the bulk of passengers are English as one to which they are more accustomed. When again travelling by this Line, I trust to meet equally good treatment.

(Sd) W. THEOBALD.
Geological Survey of India.

Copy No. 4.

I have much pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the Passengers who have written above as to the civility and attention of stewards and servants on board the Australia. The vessel has been admirably managed and we all owe thanks to Captain Bozzoni.

(Sd.) J. BERESFORD SMYLY, Lt. Col.
Bengal Staff Corps.

Copy No. 5.

At the end of a most prosperous and pleasant voyage, we are anxious to testify to the comfort of the vessel and the kindness we have received from Captain Bozzoni. We found the stewards and stewardess most willing and attentive, and every arrangement as good as can be desired,

(Sd.) MYRT E. EYRES.
" CAROLINE J. RAIKES

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
17	Ceylon (s).....	Orman	Venice, Apr 21.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destinations.
17	Pearl (s).....	Ashton	Kutch and Coast.
	Trinacria (s).....	Hutchinson ...	Liverpool.
	Mula (s)	Doerr	Kutch & Coast.
	Benefactress	Mondrell	Havre.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—Ship Lady Liggar, Huges, for Falmouth.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—Steamer Pehlwan, for Coast and Goa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

May.			
12	Ethiopia (s).....	Atkins	Singapore, Apr 17.
13	D. of Buccleuch (s)...	Turner	London. May 31.
	City of Bombay	Fowells	Liverpool, Jan 29.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
12	Blair Athole.....	.....	.....
	Edwin Fox	.....	.....
13	Ixion (s)	.....	.....
	Beaheer (s)	.....	.....
	Mahanada	.....	.....
	Ivanhoe.....	.....	.....
	Lois.....	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.		
15	Ava (s)	Calcutta, & N. Ports.

DEPARTURES.

May.		
15	Asia (s).....	Calcutta, & N. Ports.
	Oriental (s)	Rangoon, & N. Ports.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April		
14	Teazer, H M S, Woodhouse, from Berbara.	
23	Dalhousie, H M S, Elton, from Bombay.	
25	Minerva, ss, Barker, from Cardiff.	
29	Djafferia E. ss. Ma soor, from Berbara.	
30	Latiff, E F, ss, Ali Beg, from Berbara.	
May. 1	Moorhen, H M S, Hope, from Portsmouth	
2	City of Poonah, ss, Miller, from Liverpool.	
3	Bokhara, ss, Anderson, from London.	
4	Buena Ventura, ss, Yapizua, from Manilla.	
4	Odessa, ss, Wald, from Bombay.	
4	John Champman, ss, Ross, from Newcastle.	
4	Penrick, ss, Ward, from Akyab.	
5	Marcia, ss, Dinsdale, from Bombay.	
5	Hobart, ss, Mc. Phail, from Greenock.	
6	Asadyr, ss, Futter, from Marseilles.	
6	Borrowdale, ss, Davis, from Bombay.	
6	James Drake, ss, Wilkie, from Bombay.	
6	Deucalian, ss, Brown, from Liverpool.	
6	Australia, ss, Murray, from London.	
7	Patroclus, ss, White, from Singapore.	
7	Waterloo Ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.	
7	Glentrium, ss, Mitchell, from Bombay.	
7	Negaliah E, ss, Vasshie, from Zeila.	
7	Cosmopolitan ss, Hitchan, from Bombay.	
7	Highland Lassie, ss, Canham, from Plymouth.	
7	Zeal, ss, Priest, from Bomb-y.	
7	Cathay, ss, Dundas, from Calcutta.	
8	Volmer, ss, Hansen, from Bombay.	
8	Zambesi, ss, Seymons, from Bombay.	
9	Blenheim, ss, Bowrey, from Bombay.	
9	Australia, ss, Bozzini, from Genova	
9	Batavia, ss, Crocco, from Bombay.	
9	Mikado, Ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.	

DEPARTURES.

3	Bokhara, ss, Anderson, to Bombay.
4	Minerva, ss, Barker, to Coconada.
4	Djafferia, E, ss, Mansoor, to Berbara.
4	City of Poonah, ss, Miller, to Calcutta.
4	Buena Ventura, ss, Yapizua, to Liverpool.
5	Latiff, E F, Ali Beg, to Berbara.
5	Odessa, ss, Wald, to Marseilles.
5	Bewick, ss, Ward, to Antwerp.
5	Marcia, ss, Dinsdale, to Marseilles.
6	John Champman, ss, to Tuticorin.
6	Hobart, ss, Mc. Phail to Madras.
6	Ah-dyr, ss, Butler, to Shanghai.
6	Borrowdale, ss, Davis, to Antwerp.
6	James Drake, ss, Wilkie, to Dunkirk.
6	Deucalian, ss, Brown to Penang.
7	Australia, ss, Murray, to Calcutta.
7	Glentrium, ss, Mitchell, to Liverpool.
7	Cosmopolitan, ss, Hitchan, to Marseilles.
7	Cathay, ss, Dundas, to London.
8	Moorhen, H M G. boat, Hope, to China.
8	Patroclus, ss, White, to London.
8	Zeal, ss, Priest, to Liverpool.
8	Volmer, ss Hansen, to Amsterdam.
8	Zambesi, ss, Seymons, to Venice.
9	Blenheim, ss, Bowrey, to London.
9	Australia, ss Bozzini, to Bombay.
9	Batavia, ss, Crocco, to Genova.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Teazer, H M S, Woodehouse, from Berbara.
Dalhousie, H M S, Elton, from Bombay.
Waterloo, s ip. Nacoda, from Calcutta.
Negaliah E, ss, Vasphie, from Zeila.
Highland Lassie, ss, Canham, from Plymouth.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Khersonese—165 bales cotton, Cooverjee Leeladhur.
Circassian—500 bales cotton. Nur es Kes cowjee and Co.
Khorasan—750 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Britannia—500 bales cotton, Nursee Keswojee and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Hespodar—100 bales cotton, Nurotumdas Runchordass, 300 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
Cape Comorin—324 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 374 bundles Jail, Dayal Dhanjee.
Zampa—1,000 bundles coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 4,600 bundles coir yarn, Mahdewjee Ghella, 114 bales hemp, Campbell Mitchell and Co ; 9 bales wool. Peel C ssels and Co ; 23 bales wool. Hurnarj Mithabaij ; 40 bales wool Khimjee Veerbhan, 179 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund ; 38 bales cotton, Toolseedass Morarjee, 27 bags pepper, Visbhookhundass Amutlall.
Monte Moro—88 bales cotton, M C Ebram ; 75 bales hemp, Churundass Chutoorbhoo, 88 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Am erchund Chillimjee ; 130 bags Mustard seed, 73 bags turmuric, and 10 bags, hemas, A Eswantjee.
Vixen—23 bales cotton, Waste Mooljee Goculdass, 50 bales cotton, V rdhan Poonsey and Co ; 71 bales cotton, Dewjee Doss, 1,713 packages wheat. Stearns Hobart and Co.
Tenedos—1,600 bales wheat Finlay Scott and Co.
Branksome Hall—2,167 pieces sapanwood, Dwarkadass Gordhund ss, 1,600 bags wheat, Stearns Hobart and Co.
British Army—1,000 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, A Blaschech and Co.
Cella—55 bales cotton, Abdoola Moosa.

FOR LONDON.

Glengyle s—89 cases lemon grass oil, Hajee Essack Soab ; 100 bundles coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co.
Bokhara s—94 pieces ivory, Mohomedjee Tarbhoy ; 98 cases dry ginger, Mooljee Luckhmidass ; 4 bales carpets, H Pestonjee ; 13 bales hides, Hasam Oomer ; 18 bales hides, Peerbhoy Nuthoo ; 6 bales hides, Casumbhoy Nanjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Galatea—1,800 bags wheat, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Landerdale—2,000 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Electra—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 200 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—677 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 1,715 bags wheat Volkart Brothers ; 10 bales cotton, A Blaschech and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Geelong s—50 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co.
Lord Eslington s—50 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—2,125 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Geelong s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manekjee and Co ; 30 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 120 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

A S Davis—500 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.
Winona—500 bales cot on, W Nicol and Co.
Bergen s—230 bags linseed, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Alpine—50 bales cotton, Young and Co.
Africa s—50 bales cotton, Young and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Borrowdale s—83 cases gin, Eduljee Rustomjee Mody.
Branksome Hall s—807 bundles hoop iron, Hydersally Casumjee.
Virginia Schillizzi s—8 packages hardware, Eabhoy Tyebjee.
Trentham Hall s—22 cases 25 drums linseed, oil and 15 drums turpentine, Dossabhoy Sullimjee ; 35 cases oilma store, Heptoola Ahmedally ; 16 cases window glass, Jeewajee Rajbhoy ; 90 barrels whiting, Heptoola Rhai Adam and Co.
Timor s—24 cases yellow metal sheets, Ramchand Narrow ; 120 window gl ss, Hasamally Lalmeya ; 50 cases corks, J M Moola ; 2 cases toys Benu Ashley and Co ; 76 cases gin, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 9 cases paper, Bhicoo Sabaji and Co.
Bokhara s—600 kegs steel, Sewjee Dhurrumsey ; 51 cases stout, Jeehangeer R Ballliwalla ; 3 casks cognac 10 casks whiskey, 3 cases claret, 24 cases port, and 2 c ses sherry Cutler Palmer and Co ; 20 cases claret, Jaffer Sulliman and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Procurseur s—70 cases claret, Jules Siegfried and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 16.

McCausland, Major, Bombay R A, from leave, from Matheran.

MAY 17.

Nicholetts, Lieut-Col, Bombay 7th Belooch Regt, on duty, from England.
Perudergast, Col, Madras R E, on duty, from England.
Cadrass, Surgn, Madras Med Dept, on duty, from England.
O'Brien, Surg, Bombay A M D, on duty, from England.
Fanand, Surg, Madras A M D, on duty, from England.
Clarkson, Surv, Bombay M D, on duty, from England.
Williamson, Surv, Bombay A M D, on duty, from England.
Parker, Surg, Bombay I M D, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 17.

Cockell, Surg, Bombay M D, on furlough, to England.
Prendergast, Col, Madras R E, to join, to Ranvalpore.
Plunkett, Capt, Bengal R E, on furlough, to England.
Pedross, Surv, Madras M D, on duty, to Madras.
Fanand, Surgn, Madras M D, on duty, to Madras.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 13.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H H Shephard, Barrister-at law, to officiate as Reporter in the High Court at Madras, for the Indian Law Reports from the date of receiving charge from Mr J H S Branson.

The Honourable J B Phear, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, availed himself on the 18th ultimo of the privilege leave granted to him in Home Department Notification No 108, dated the 29th February last.

Privilege leave of absence for five days is granted to Mr T Caldwell Pigott, Offg Under Secy to the Government of India in the Home Department, in extension of the leave given to him in Home Department Notification No 903, dated the 31st March last.

Mr Plowden resumed charge of the office of Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept, on the afternoon of the 21st ultimo.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to permit Mr J R Ballie, to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service with effect from the 15th ultimo.

The Honorable W Ainslie, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, resumed his seat on the Bench of the High Court on the forenoon of the 9th ultimo.

Col C P Hildebrand, Depy Comr of the 2nd grade, in British Burma, to officiate as Depy Comr of the 1st grade, with effect from the 3rd ultimo, vice Col A G Duff on deputation.

Mr W D'Courcy Ireland, Depy Comr of the 3rd grade, to officiate as D Comr of the 2nd grade, vice Col Hilderbrand.

Mr S F A Smith, Asst Comr, of the 1st grade and Offg Depy Comr of the 4th grade, to officiate as Depy Comr of the 3rd grade, vice Mr Ireland.

Capt C H A Gower, Asst Comr of the 1st grade, to officiate as Depy Comr of the 4th grade, vice Mr Smith.

Maj C O'L Prendergast, Asst Comr of the 2nd grade, to officiate as Asst vice Capt Gower.

Mr A H Hilderbrand, Asst Comr of the 4th grade, and Offg Asst Comr of the 3rd grade, to officiate as Asst Comr of the 2nd grade, vice Maj Prendergast.

Lt H Bolleau, Asst Comr of the 4th grade, to officiate as Asst Comr of the 3rd grade, vice Mr Hildebrand.

Mr A Hough, Asst Comr of the 2nd grade, and Offg Asst Comr of the 1st grade in British Burma, to officiate as Depy Comr of the 4th grade, during the absence on furlough of Mr G J F S Forbes, or until further orders.

Mr R A D Perreau, Asst Comr of the 3rd grade, and Offg Asst Comr 2nd grade, to officiate as Asst Comr of the 1st grade, vice Mr Hough.

Lt C H E Adamson, Asst Comr of the 4th grade and Offg Asst Comr of the 3rd grade, to officiate as Asst Comr of the 2nd grade, vice Mr Perreau.

Mr A R Birks, Asst Commr of the 4th grade, to officiate as Asst Commr of the 3rd grade, vice Lt Adamson.

Appointment—Mr D Darvall, Dist Supdt of police of the 5th grade, in Oudh, to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police of the 4th grade vice Mr N A Garstin, promoted in Home Dept Notification No 241, dated the 18th ultimo.

Appointment—Mr A C Campbell, Asst Commr of the 1st grade in Assam, to officiate as Depy Commr of the 4th grade during the absence on furlough of Mr A Forbes, or until further orders.

Surgn W Finden, in medical charge of the 11th Bl Lancers, to be in joint medical charge of Simla, vice Dr J C Morice.

The services of Dr R M Macfadyen, late in medical charge of the Bagheeland Political Agency, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Dept for appointment to the medical charge of the establishments of the Rajpootana and Scindia State Railways at Agra.

The services of the Reverend F T S Dyer, M A, Chaplain of the Umballa Cantonments, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces.

The Reverend A H Etty, M A, Chaplain of the Rangoon Cantonments, is transferred to the Central Provinces, and is appointed Chaplain of Kamptee.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Daniel Smith as Consular Agent for Govt at Bassein.

The services of Capt F L Haleman, Madras S C, Asstt and Qr Mr of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Fort St George in the Military Dept.

Surgn S Boreton, in medical charge of the Eastern State Agency, Rajpootana, received charge of the office of Political Agent, Bhurtpore, on the afternoon of 15th March 1876 from Col J A Wright.

Capt R G E Dalrymple, Boundary Settlement Officer, Bhopal is appointed to the charge of the office of Political Agent Bhopal with effect from the date of taking charge during the absence of Lt Col J W Osborne, C B, or until further orders.

Mr J White, C S, to officiate as Depy Comr of Ajmere with effect from the date of taking charge, vice Mr Repton.

Mr J Dunlop, Asst Comr, 1st class, Hyderabad Assigned Dist, to officiate as 2nd. Asst Resident, Hyderabad, with effect from the date of receiving charge, vice Capt G H Trevor deputed on special duty.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lt Col A D Clay, of the Madras S C, Wing Officer, 3rd Madras Light Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs :—

Lt-Col (Bt Col) Thomas Gilliam, of the Madras S C, Controller of Military Accounts, Madras, for six months under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

H E the Govr or General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotion in the Dept Military Accounts :—

Lt Ed F Ley, A1 Sec, from Bombay.

May. 1 Moorhen, H M S, Hope, from Portsmouth
2 City of Poonah, ss, Miller, from Liverpool.
3 Bokhara, ss, Anderson, from London.
4 Buena Ventura, ss, Yapizua, from Manilla.
4 Odessa, ss, Wald, from Bombay.
4 John Champman, ss, Ross, from Newcastle.
4 Penrick, ss, Ward, from Akyab.
5 Marcia, ss, Dinsdale, from Bombay.
5 Hobart, ss, Mc. Phail, from Greenock.
6 Asadyr, ss, Futter, from Marseilles.
6 Borrowdale, ss, Davis, from Bombay.
6 James Drake, ss, Wilkie, from Bombay.
6 Deucalian, ss, Brown, from Liverpool.
6 Australia, ss, Murray, from London.
7 Patroclus, ss, White, from Singapore.
7 Waterloo Ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
7 Glentrium, ss, Mitchell, from Bombay.
7 Negaliah E, ss, Vasshie, from Zeila.
7 Cosmopolitan ss, Hitchan, from Bombay.
7 Highland Lassie, ss, Canham, from Plymouth.
7 Zeal, ss, Priest, from Bomb-y.
7 Cathay, ss, Dundas, from Calcutta.
8 Volmer, ss, Hansen, from Bombay.
8 Zambesi, ss, Seymons, from Bombay.
9 Blenheim, ss, Bowrey, from Bombay.
9 Australia, ss, Bozzini, from Genova
9 Batavia, ss, Crocco, from Bombay.
9 Mikado, Ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

3 Bokhara, ss, Anderson, to Bombay.
4 Minerva, ss, Barker, to Coconada.
4 Djafferia, E, ss, Mansoor, to Berbara.
4 City of Poonah, ss, Miller, to Calcutta.
5 Buena Ventura, ss, Yapizua, to Liverpool.
5 Latiff, E F, Ali Beg, to Berbara.
5 Odessa, ss, Wald, to Marseilles.
5 Bewick, ss, Ward, to Antwerp.
5 Marcia, ss, Dinsdale, to Marseilles.
6 John Champman, ss, to Tuticorin.
6 Hobart, ss, Mc. Phail to Madras.
6 Ah-dyr, ss, Butler, to Shanghai.
6 Borrowdale, ss, Davis, to Antwerp.
6 James Drake, ss, Wilkie, to Dunkirk.
6 Deucalian, ss, Brown to Penang.
7 Australia, ss, Murray, to Calcutta.
7 Glentrium, ss, Mitchell, to Liverpool.
7 Cosmopolitan, ss, Hitchan, to Marseilles.
7 Cathay, ss, Dundas, to London.
8 Moorhen, H M G. boat, Hope, to China.
8 Patroclus, ss, White, to London.
8 Zeal, ss, Priest, to Liverpool.
8 Volmer, ss Hansen, to Amsterdam.
8 Zambesi, ss, Seymons, to Venice.
9 Blenheim, ss, Bowrey, to London.
9 Australia, ss Bozzini, to Bombay.
9 Batavia, ss, Crocco, to Genova.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Teazer, H M S, Woodehouse, from Berbara.
Dalhousie, H M S, Elton, from Bombay.
Waterloo, s ip. Nacoda, from Calcutta.
Negaliah E, ss, Vasphie, from Zeila.
Highland Lassie, ss, Canham, from Plymouth.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE

3rd Punjab Cavalry—Lt F Mardall, Offg 2nd Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 1st Sqdn Subn, during the period Capt J David

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIRDAR NARAIN SINGH.

LONDON, 17TH MAY.

Replying to Lord Selborne in the House of Lords last evening, the Marquis of Salisbury promised to submit the petition addressed to Lord Lytton from Sirdar Narain Singh praying that he might be allowed to return to the Punjaub as he felt assured that the new Viceroy would be glad to perform an act of grace at the present moment.

THE ARRESTS IN SALONICA.

Of the 54 arrests made in Salonica, 6 of the culprits have been executed. The enquiry into the conduct of the others is proceeding.

THE TURKISH MINISTRY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 17TH MAY.

The dismissal of the Grand Vizier Mahmoud was brought about by the hostile commotion among the Softas; the several Embassies fearing an outbreak had adopted measures of defence. The excitement, however, has abated.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 17TH MAY

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's s. s. Peshawur, with the outward mails of 5th instant, left here for Bombay to-day at 2 P. M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAMERS.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Canara and the same Company's s. s. Java left here yesterday; the former outward and the latter homeward bound.

LONDON, 16TH MAY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market to-day closed dull.

Fair Dhollera..... 4⅞d.

Piece Goods—The Manchester Market has been very dull.

7 lbs. Shirtings .. .. 6-4½.

8⅓ lbs. do. ..... 7-4½.

40's Mule Twist ..... 0-10⅜.

The sum of £55,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England.

5 per cent. French Rentes 1872 .. 105½

Arrivals—Dahlia and Madeline.

WEATHER REPORTS.—17TH MAY.

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind N., thermometer 86.

CALICUT, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind. W. 3, thermometer 88, barometer 30.

MANGALORE, 4.40 P.M.—Weather fine, wind unsteady, ther. max. 88, min. 80, W. S. 84, barometer 29-80.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind S. E., thermometer 92, barometer 29-79.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. strong, thermometer 94.

OUR remark about Dr. Beatty at the conclusion of yesterday's leading article on the present state of the Medical Department was not quite clear with respect to what was meant. We believe there is no doubt that Messrs. Lumsdaine and Hunter will be appointed Deputy Surgeon Major-Generals, but that there is just a little doubt that Surgeon-Major Beatty will not be appointed. We know of no impediment in the way of Dr. Beatty, who has been Civil Surgeon in Poona for a number of years past and is a well-known man in his profession.

MR. E. W. RAVENSCROFT, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, has sent the following letter to the Hon'ble Donald Graham, who was Chairman at the public meeting held recently to protest against the Revenue Jurisdiction Bill:—

Sir,—In reply to your let[illegible] ultimo, to the Chief Secretary to [illegible]mbay's covering a memorial ado[illegible] ing of the inhabitants [illegible] against the introduction [illegible] diction Bill to this Pr[illegible] requested might be transm[illegible] of State for India. I am di[illegible] lency the Governor in C[illegible] that the memorial will b[illegible] delay to His Lordship t[illegible] ment have already repre[illegible] to the Act.

ALTHOUGH Lord Lytton[illegible] Poppy,' a new edition of [illegible] visually published, is to [illegible] Chapman & Hall. The[illegible] says, will appe[illegible]

HIS [illegible]

[illegible] dur[illegible] [illegible] and E[illegible] [illegible] India, shall hen[illegible] be only one rupee per imperial gallon [illegible] quart bottles.

WE understand from the *Englishman* that though Mr. Rivers Thompson has returned to Burma for the present as Acting Chief Commissioner, his health is in such an unsatisfactory condition that he has been advised not to remain there much longer, and that on his departure Lord Ulick Browne will officiate as Chief Commissioner until the return of the Hon'ble A. Eden.

A COPENHAGEN telegram of the 23rd April says:—In connection with the sudden departure of the Austrian Minister here for Vienna by way of Berlin the *Kieler Zeitung* makes a startling announcement. It is that Austria has proposed to Prussia to annul Article V. of the Treaty of Prague, and to incorporate Sleswick. The statement is discredited among well informed people here, but it has nevertheless caused some sensation.

THE Benchers of Gray's Inn, after a long correspondence with Dr. Kenealy, have commenced legal proceedings in order to compel him to give up possession of the chambers in the inn occupied by him previously to his being disbarred, and which he has since refused to vacate. Dr. Kenealy questions the validity of his disbarment, and he has filed a counter claim against the benchers for £25,000 damages for their "malicious, and tortuous, and illegal act."

THE Dera Ismail Khan correspondent of the Lahore paper learns that a turquoise mine has been discovered in Maimena, and that the [illegible] has already received 2 maunds and 9 seers [illegible] these fears [illegible] ity of the

and was also fortunate enough to carry the herbarium specimens to Cabul, has received a reward of Rs. 10,000 from the Amir.

THE Ministerial paper, the *Globe*, of April 28th says, that loyal addresses to Her Majesty are fast coming in from different parts of the country, congratulating her on the reception the Prince of Wales has met with in India, and expressing satisfaction at the opportune assumption of the title of Empress of India. We understand that the Conservative Central Office have already received nearly 100 addresses, and a large quantity are expected on Saturday, of which we hope to publish a complete list.

THE inhabitants of Santipur, have, we see, addressed a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, praying that the proposed Branch Railway from Ranaghat to Murshidabad may pass through that town. Santipur not only possesses a large trade, but attracts annually multitudes of pilgrims. The route recommended also takes in several other considerable towns and villages, while that by Ula, which it is at present proposed to adopt, holds out a comparatively poor prospect of traffic.

WE learn that the committee appointed to adjudge the prizes offered by the Crown Perfumery Company of London for the best poems upon the subject of the Royal visit to India, have completed their labours, and the result is that nine-tenths of the prizes offered have been awarded to Indian authors. Particulars will be forwarded very soon, and the successful poems will be published in book form early in the month of May. We mention these particulars even at the risk of being considered desirous of advertising perfumery at the expense of the Muses.

A PARLIAMENTARY return "of all loans raised in England under the provisions of any Act of Parliament chargeable on the revenues of India outstanding at the commencement of the half-year ending on the 31st of March, 1876," shows that the total debt in England outstanding on October 1st, 1875, was £48,597,033, which had increased on March 31st, 1876, to £49,797,033. The amount of debt incurred during the half-year was £1,200,000, in 4 per cent. debentures, terminating on August 16th, 1878. A sum of £1,206,298 was also raised temporarily in consequence of the low rate of exchange tendered for bills on India.

MRS. BAKER writes to the *Times* on April 26th from Holly Lodge, Streatham:—"As a paragraph in your paper of Monday morning relative to the health of my dear husband, Colonel Valentine Baker, must, I feel sure, cause great pain to his many friends, I am thankful to beable to state that the most serious symptoms, which recently caused so much alarm both to myself and to his whole family, have yielded to medical treatment. I cannot, however, hide from myself the terrible fact that such continued and trying confinement, after his active and useful life, has rendered him thoroughly out of health, and his condition causes me the most constant and distressing anxiety."

A MEETING of the Senate of the Punjab University College is to be held on the 20th instant. It is anticipated, the *Pioneer* says, that the proceedings will be of a somewhat stormy nature. The question principally to be decided is, who is to be the Registrar. Dr. Leitner, the Principal of the Lahore College, and one of the founders of the University, claims the appointment as he was the Registrar when he left for England on leave, and was promised by the Senate a lien on the appointment pending his return. Arguing that he never resigned, and that the present incumbent was only appointed temporarily, Dr. Leitner holds that he is entitled to the appointment. A strong party support both the man in and the claimant, and a field day is anticipated.

ACCORDING to the German financial papers, the claims of creditors against the estate of Henry Grousberg have reached 1,[illegible],000. Some of these might be reduced, and some perhaps are inadmissible altogether, but it is reckoned that the total liabilities counting against the estate will reach at least £2,000,000. There are assets realized to the amount of about £19,000, and by careful management £60,000 may be realized, although £30,000 appears to be thought the more probable figure. In these circumstances there is not likely to be any dividend at all for unsecured creditors, and, after the expenses attending liquidation have been met, probably very little for those whose claims have some sort of priority through nominal security held.

MR. GLADSTONE has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Observer*:—

It was rumoured some little time back that Her Majesty has been pleased to suggest to two late Prime Ministers the proposal which has how been embodied in the Royal Titles Bill. To the best of my belief I was not named as one of them; and, for reasons which seem to me important, I thought it better to take no notice of an unauthenticated report, which might at once die away. Further attention has, however, been given to the matter within the last few days; and, although I deem that the merits of the question cannot in the smallest degree depend upon the truth or untruth of any such allegation, I think it my duty to state, so far as I am myself concerned, that neither this nor any similar suggestion was mentioned to me by Her Majesty during the time when I had the honour to be in her service.

THE Vicar of St. Petrock Minor, Cornwall, who lately advertised that he would reject all letters addressed to him as "Reverend," and would only be styled "G. W. Manning," died on Saturday, April 22nd. He had his coffin made years ago, and has slept either upon it or in it for many months. It was fitted with mattress and pillow, and lately he employed a carpenter to alter it so as to make it more comfortable. For several weeks he had slept in the coffin. The walls of his bedroom were papered with letters received respecting his rejection of title, and with notices of the steps to be taken in the event of his being seized with illness. Among other eccentricities, he from the pulpit one Sunday gave his domestic servant notice to leave his employ. The population of the parish is under 100.

THE *Levant Herald* of the 19th April says that the following is the latest telegraphic bulletin of the plague epidemic received by the Sanitary Board in Constantinople:—At Hillah, from the first to the 7th inst inclusive, there were registered 114 attacks and 56 deaths; on the 8th there were 22 attacks and 13 deaths; on the 9th, 31 attacks and 11 deaths. At Bagdad, from the 2nd to the 8th of April inclusive, 256 attacks and 169 deaths; on the 9th, 74 attacks and 13 deaths; and on the 10th, 56 attacks and 26 deaths. The highest number of cases registered in a single day at Bagdad was on the 9th. Some of the above cases occurred in the military hospital and in the prisons. The appearance of plague is also reported from Kerkouk, and the epidemic is evidently still on the increase.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 11th May 1876, that slight rain has fallen in all districts of Madras except Kurnool: some has also fallen in Mysore. From Assam copious and very beneficial rain is reported. In Bengal there have been heavy falls in Dacca, Tipperah, Rungpore, Cooch Behar and Purneah, good rain in Bogra, Chittagong, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, and Bhagalpur, and lighter falls in several other districts, except in the Chota Nagpore and Orissa divisions. No rain is announced from any other province. In Sind the Indus continues to rise. In Bombay and the Central Provinces preparations for the autumn crops are beginning. In Bengal the sowing of early rice is progressing, and rain is much wanted where it has not fallen. The harvest is over in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab: in the latter province the outturn has been fair.

THE St. Petersburg *Official Gazette* of the 25th April, publishes the following:—"Public opinion has, during the last few days, been disturbed by

[illegible] the Vicerey

[illegible] Light, the ship was directed straight towards the dangerous reef, and when a few minutes later the captain went on to the bridge, he had just time to order the engines to be reversed, to prevent our being taken ashore full-speed. The reversing of the engines took us off the shore on to the reef. The rest I have told you.

The question remains: Who is to be hanged? The matter is a serious one, and there will no doubt be a serious enquiry when the Indus gets to London.

The examination, which actually took place in the Malta Harbour, was a very careful one, by one of the Dockyard divers, who reported that no injury whatever had been sustained. An examination of the wells also showed that the ship was making no water, so our minds were completely set at rest before we went on.

Great Powers is firmly maintained, in view of the necessity of pacifying the East. Certain difficulties which such a task meets with in consequence of the excitement of passion and material obstacles, cannot defy the united will of the whole of Europe. This unanimity has been strengthened afresh on reception of the intelligence that the Ottoman Council of Ministers had decided to invade Montenegro. The Russian Government thereupon immediately invited the other five Great Powers to furnish their representatives with identical instructions in order to dissuade the Porte from taking any offensive steps. Germany, Austro-Hungary, France, and Italy have already sent in their replies. The representative of England has not yet received his instructions, but as a most dangerous crisis is in question there is every reason to expect that England will also join the other Powers From Constantinople more favourable news has already been received. The Sultan has instructed his Minister for Foreign Affairs emphatically to disavow any aggressive intentions on the part of the Porte against Montenegro, and to give the assurance that the military measures in the vicinity of Scutari are merely of a defensive character."

WE learn from the *Daily News* that the French Revenue Returns just published disclose a state of high financial prosperity, the estimated receipts having been exceeded in the first three months of the present year by more than a million and a quarter sterling. The increase is spread over nearly all the departments of revenue. There was an excess of 29,808,000f. in the receipts from indirect taxes, of which 15,000,000f. was due to Customs duties on sundry articles of merchandise; and a net increase of 15,000,500f., apart from that under Customs. The Paris octroi also presents an increase of receipts, a sign that the working classes are busy. Some of the best-informed Paris journals are predicting a revenue of fifty or sixty million francs in excess of the Estimates upon the year, and the forecast is not unreasonable. Various causes are bringing about a wholesome elation of public spirit in France, to which M. Waddington, the Minister of Public Instruction, gave expression in his address to the delegates of learned societies at the Sorbonne recently. Referring to the Universal Exhibition appointed to take place in 1878, the Minister said that it was intended to let Europe see that France was "herself again" under a Government whose policy was peace abroad and order and pacification at home: a Government which was confident that days of prosperity and glory were in store for the country. This address is reported to have produced an excellent impression everywhere, which the financial returns just published are calculated to strengthen.

THE following telegram is published in the *Times* of April 28th, relative to the scheme which is proposed for funding the whole Debt of Egypt:—

"Reported unification of Debt. Decided to publish decree after arrival of adherence from Paris. Basis, 100 new Titles against 80 Treasury Bonds. Existing loans exchanged at par. Interest, 7 per cent. Sinking Fund, 65 years."

The following remarks, in reference to this telegram, occur in the Money Market and City Ingtelligence article in the *Times*:—"The meaning of this appears to be that the Khedive has decided to retain the interest on his entire debt at the fixed rate of 7 per cent., and to reduce the sinking fund payments, spreading them over a longer period of years. If we are to understand that holders of Treasury bills are to get bonds of the new funding loan at the rate of £100 for every £80 they possess, or a nominal bonus of 20 per cent. on their claims, the total Debt of Egypt will by this device be about £80,000,000 to £85,000,000, including Daira obligations. This, with a half per cent. sinking fund, would give a charge of about £6,000,000 upon the revenue of the country, or about twice as much as Egypt, in its present condition, can readily bear. That is, therefore, a most serious objection to the proposed conversion and there is another nearly as great. The Treasury bondholders would be treated far too favourably as against the secured creditors. They have no right at all to a £100 bond for every £80 owing them, because they lent knowing the risk they ran, without security, in the face of the Khedive's bond not to borrow, and at such exorbitant rates that were 60 per cent. knocked off their claims they would probably in most cases still have a profit. They ought to be well content if they obtained bonds nominally at par with the value of their claims. The nominal capital of the Egyptian Debt would be at the best bearable at no more than £70,000,000, and on that capital only the most civilized and well-ordered Government could pay 5 per cent., all included, for years to come.'

HOUSE OF COMMONS—APRIL 28.

MR. BIRLEY gave notice that on Friday, the 26th of May, on the motion for going into Committee of Supply, he would call attention to the operation of the East India Tariff Act, particularly in relation to the duties imposed on cotton manufactures, and move a resolution. (Opposition cheers.)

On going into Committee of Supply, Mr. Eustace Smith called attention to the correspondence on the Bengal Famine, and to move, that, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that a Select Committee should be appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the late famine in India and into the various systems of relief adopted. He said he had not been able to bring this subject forward last session because of the delay in the production of the papers, but it would not be in accordance with the daily increasing interest in Indian affairs or with the dignity of the House to ignore the subject. Confining his references principally to the public documents already laid before the House, he remarked that people of high standing in India denied that there had been any famine at all, while other authorities equally good remarked that it had been very severe; and argued that under pressure from the Home Government, an enormous sum of money was unnecessarily expended in the purchase of grain when rice was actually being exported from India.

ANOTHER TRUE STORY OF THE CALLIAN TIGER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Poor Appa is dead! He lingered mauled and torn for four days after being struck down by the Callian tiger. He was a brave old *shikaree* who had killed over 20 tigers in his day and at last was slain by a tiger himself. The notorious tiger in question had troubled the villagers around for a long time past by destroying their cattle and frightening them from going into their fields to cultivate or fetch wood. At last he was marked down in a cool shady culvert and Appa was informed. The old man accompanied by his son started at once and sure enough found stripes in the culvert. Both father and son fired six shots within a very short distance, and the beast being silenced, Appa went round to the top of the culvert to have a peep inside when he missed his footing and fell plump into the mouth of the culvert. The dying animal struggled forward, seized the old man by the chest and shoulder, crushing him fearfully, his lungs being no doubt lacerated by the animal's fangs. The son rushed in and dragged his father away, but the tiger was too far gone to attack the boy. Appa was at once taken home, and in the interval news were conveyed to Callian when two railway employés started off, and on arrival on the scene they blazed away, without ceremony, into the dead tiger as it was lying in the culvert where Appa had shot him. They then hauled him out, and placing him on a lorry, rode off with the beast in triumph to Callian, no doubt relating to their delighted chums the hair-breadth escapes they had undergone while so pluckily destroying the man-eating monster. If these brave sportsmen wish to do justice to the dead they ought to send the Government reward to old Appa's family and thus do a graceful and upright act.

THE OTHER WHO KNOWS.

THE MORALITY OF MILLOWNERS AND GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a matter of extreme surprise that nobody has yet thought it his business to bring the Fort Press Company scandal to any definite issue. In a commercial city like Bombay, surely Government should not deem it without its province to lay hold of opportunities which might be utilized to preserve the morality and integrity of the commercial community. It cannot be said that the generality of those in whose hands are reposed the management of big mills and other vast concerns here are over-scrupulous in maintaining honest commercial relations with dealers. In fact, instances of illegitimate contracts calculated to fill the pockets of a few cunning directors at the expense of poor shareholders are not of unfrequent occurrence; and now that the directors of the Fort Press Company have put down an item in their books to the credit of a high official of Government for the "benefit of their shareholders," nothing can be more clear than the inadvisability of Government allowing the matter to pass unsifted to the bottom. For who knows how many sums may thus hereafter become credited to high officials by the directors of the various companies that abound here, which the poor shareholders being told that "it was all done for your benefit," may keep mum over? But this makes the duty of Government all the more imperative, as the one notion most surely to pervade would be that the authorities willingly allow their servants to take bribes! Surely, when the Public Prosecutor here is asked to prosecute persons in the interests of Calcutta brandy-bibbers, it would be no indecency to ask him to undertake a prosecution which should undoubtedly have the effect of protecting the shareholders of most public companies in Bombay from being easily be-fooled and robbed of their money.

May 16. FESTO.

BOMBAY.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Two cart drivers, named Gomes Joze and Bavoo Witt[illegible] were yesterday fined Rs. 4 each by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for cruelly torturing their bullocks, charged at the instance of Mr. R. Nutty, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

CHEATING.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a goldsmith, named Toolseydass Jusraz, appeared before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court with his pleader, Mr. Hurryshunker, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of one Gunoba and one Pandoo, whom he charged with cheating in respect of sundry gold ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 300.

THE ALLEGED MISCONDUCT OF THE CHIEF OFFICER OF THE SHIP STAFFA.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, the counsel in the above case, Messrs. Hore and Payne, the former on behalf of Captain T. Burns and the latter on behalf of Mr. Robert Clement Coe., the master and chief officer of the British ship Staffa, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, in respect of the above case which was set down for hearing yesterday. Mr. Hore applied to His Worship to be permitted to withdraw all the charges against the chief officer as they have come to an amicable arrangement. Mr. Payne, consenting also to withdraw the charges against the captain, the Magistrate granted the application and the case was accordingly struck out.

THE IMPERIAL BIRTH-DAY.—The annual Durbar in honour of Her Majesty the Empress of India is to be held in the Council Hall, Poona, on Saturday, the 27th instant, by the Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan, W. H. Newnham, Esq. On this occasion we trust that every one will be punctual in their attendance at the Hall, as no one will be admitted after the Agent has taken his seat when the door at the entrance will be closed.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE BARON DE H. LARPENT.—This gentleman, so well known as Judge and Session Judge of Poona, and who has also officiated as a Judge of the High Court in Bombay, some time ago obtained eight months' leave to England. During the voyage between Bombay and Suez the Baron was struck down by a paralytic stroke, and had to be transferred from one steamer to another in order to save him the inconvenience of an Overland transit. He has, we hear, at last reached England, but in such an exhausted state that great fears are entertained of his ultimate recovery.—*Id.*

THE "DHUNJEESHIA WELL" AT RAJKOTE.—An enthusiastic correspondent writes as follows:—"The unprecedentedly scantry rain-fall last monsoons, and the very short supply of water in the public wells in camp and civil limits, caused grave apprehensions of a water-drought in the hot season. To avert such a lamentable calamity—almost all the public wells being exhausted early in February last—blasting operations had been resorted to both to deepen the wells and if possible, "spring a leak." The failure, however, to tap a spring after months' hard labour only tended to intensify the gloomy forebodings as to the future. In this critical crisis our worthy Civil Magistrate though somewhat sharing in the public apprehensions, notwithstanding on the axiom—'the gods help those who help themselves'—obtained the permission of the Political Agent to sink a new well in civil limits, near the old dhurrumsalla, with convict labour. After a month's toil on crusty work, and a couple months' blasting hard rock, a fine spring of limpid water was obtained at a depth of nearly forty feet—the well's diameter about twenty feet—which gradually obtained a height of nine or ten feet. It is impossible to describe the gushing elated public feeling on being apprized of 'the glad tidings of great joy': suffice it to say, the well became the cynosure of all eyes, and the public, with one consent, felt a relief, and many a silent prayer wafted heavenwards. The formal ceremony of making over this splendid well for public use, took place yesterday evening, the 14th instant. The public of every caste, creed and colour met at the appointed rendezvous near the site, to hold a grand *fête champêtre*.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

LOSS OF THE BARQUE KASHGAR.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court, by order of Government under section 3 of Act IV. of 1875, an investigation was opened before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate of Police, Captain Jacob Roach, master of the ship Knight Companion, and Mr. C. Mathews, Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery of H. M.'s Dockyard, into the circumstances connected with the loss of the British barque Kashgar laden with coals from Newcastle (Australia), burnt on the 6th instant about 14 miles off Goa while on her passage to this port.

Mr. R. V. Hearn, Government solicitor, conducted the proceedings on behalf of Government.

Mr. Lynch (of Messrs. Lynch and Tobin) appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the owners of the barque Kashgar.

Mr. James Russell said—I was the captain of the barque Kashgar. This is the ship's registry (produced.) She belonged to J. S. DeWolf and Co., of Liverpool. I hold a certificate of competency as master No. 81,668 (renewed), dated 26th February 1867, granted by the Board of Trade. I received a copy of the report in which this investigation is ordered. I do not know whether the Kashgar was insured. I have no interest in the ship. We sailed last from the port of Newcastle (Australia), bound for Bombay with a cargo of coals. We left Newcastle on the 22rd January last. We shipped this cargo in 5 or 6 days. The weather was fine when the cargo was shipped. The first part of the cargo, say 150 tons, were put on boardby tubs and the remainder in coal trucks. The trucks were hoisted by hydraulic lifts and put on board, and not by shoots. We had 1030 tons of coal on board. I believe the official log was left behind in the ship. When the ship left Newcastle she was making a little water but nothing to speak of, probably she was making half an inch to an inch an hour. For some time after we left we pumped out the ship twice a day, at 8 o'clock in the morning and 8 o'clock in the evening. Up to the time of the accident we had moderate weather throughout with the exception of a few moderate gales. About three weeks after we left we began to pump the ship out every 4 hours and from the 1st May every 2 hours. She was then making 3 or 4 inches an hour, and this continued up to the time the ship was lost. The hatches were not put on for about three weeks before the ship was burnt. I first noticed the coals to get hot about a month before the ship was lost. I told the mate to mention in his log that the coals were heated. I noticed no other indications of fire, no smoke or smell of gas. I noticed the coals were getting hot, by putting my hand over the ventilator abaft the main hatch. My own thermometer was broken soon after the ship left London. I believe the chief officer had a thermometer. I have been only once to Bombay with a cargo of coals, but I have been to the West Indies with coals on two or three occasions. The ship was not ventilated fore and aft, but only ventilated from the deck. This ventilator did not go through the coals but only to the top of the coals. It is not usual to ventilate Newcastle coals from Australia. I believe there are three ships in harbour now that brought coals from Newcastle; none of these ships were ventilated. I believe Australian coal is not considered dangerous. On Saturday, the 6th, we were off Goa. About noon on that day St. George's Island was in sight, bearing N N E, distance about 17 or 18 miles. We were under full sail, going from 2 to 3 knots an hour. About a quarter to 10 o'clock on that evening an alarm of smoke was given as coming up the afterhatch. The acting second officer, Peter Wilson, made this report to me. The afterhatch was about 10 feet abaft the mainmast, and about 4 feet from the doors of the cabin. The cabin was a house raised over a low poop and formed part of the poop itself. There was no lazarette hatch communication between the cabin and hold, but there was one abaft the cabin. This was always kept open during the day and closed at night. When I heard the alarm I was just coming out of my cabin. I smelt smoke so I came out to make enquiries. I was undressed as much as I ever undress. I met the 2nd mate just inside the forward cabin door. On receiving his report I went down the afterhatch. I saw a blaze of fire about 20 or 30 feet abaft the afterhatch and smoke coming from the direction of the fire. I immediately sung out for water to be passed along with the intention of trying to put out the fire. There was no stores near where the fire was except the sails, the water tank, and the bread tank. There were sails stowed abaft the water and broad tank. The sails were about 10 feet from the fire. There were four tanks and a water cask which formed a bulk's head between the sails and the coals. The sails were stowed under common dunnage wood. There were several coils of Manilla ropes and other ropes. There were also spun-yarn, boats, oars, &c. There was no oil or tar. I kept my pointin a locker under the port side of the topgallant forecastle. We had no spirits on board. We had 200 gallons of water in one of the tanks. We used to take the water out once a day at 4 o'clock in the afternoon through the lazarette apt. The crew, I believe, sometimes used to take a light. The light was a globe lamp. The stewards, an apprentice and another boy used to serve the water, and the cook occasionally. No report was made to me this Saturday as to the water being warm. After I sang out for water, water was brought to me by the watch on deck. Several of the watch came down the afterhatch and shoveled the coals away, trying to get at the fire, and water was passed down by buckets. This went on for about 15 minutes not more, as we were obliged to leave the hold on account of the smoke. There was about a couple of dozen buckets of water thrown over the coals. Directly I went on deck I gave orders to get the boats ready and steered the ship towards the shore, with the intention of saving life if the fire could not be put out. I had a fire engine on board but the delivery hose were completely worn out. The suction hose was good. We had three boats; they were all on the top of the house. We had no boats at the davits. I ordered the boats to be put in the water I gave no other orders. I took no further steps to put out the fire because it was quite impossible to go near the hatches. I tried to cut a hole through the deck but the ship was in flames. The flames were below the deck, that the decks became so hot and the cabins so full of smoke that it was impossible to remain. I should say it was about a quarter or half past 10 o'clock when I gave up the attempt to put the fire out. I saved what I could for myself and I told the others to do the same. I went into my cabin. I picked up whatever I could and left the cabin. I could not stand there on account of the smoke and fire to unscrew my chronometer. I never thought at the time of my official log or any other paper; Goa light bearing then E N E, distance about 14 miles. I was then about 7 or 8 miles from St. George's Island. I put no provision on board of the boats. The boats pushed off from the ship's side and remained near her for about two or two and a half hours, until the ship was burnt down to the water's edge. I saw all the masts fall except the lower portion of the foremast. We had no powder on board, we had rockets; they were kept in a drawer in my state room, shortly after the fire. I took some of the rockets out and fired two off as signals of distress. The boats reached Goa (aguada) the next morning between 7 and 8 o'clock. I came on to Bombay in the steamship Africa. I have no complaints to make in respect of the crew as regards the loss of the vessel. My second mate Hump[illegible] refused me the day the ship left Newcastle and has done no duty on board that vessel since. He refused to do duty because I refused to give him money. I had closed my ship's accounts and could not give him any. He used insolent language to me. I turned him off from being second officer and sent him forward. I can only account for the fire to be caused by spontaneous combustion. I have never known Newcastle Australian coals to have taken fire before.

Mr. Fredrick Miller deposed—I was the chief officer of the ship Kashgar. I hold an American cerificate of competency as master from the American Board of Trade. It was given to me I think in 1867. I took the coals loaded on board the ship Kashgar. I joined that ship on the 26th October last at Japan. The ship was tight when we left Japan, but she made 6 inches of water every 12 hours before we got to Newcastle. The coals were dry when shipped. I had no suspicion of fire until the night when the Captain called me and told me the ship was on fire. The Captain before then remarked to me that the heat was very great in the afterhold. I did not notice any thing particular. I thought the heat in the afterhold was the natural heat as the vessel was loaded with coal. The coals in the afterhatch close to the water tanks were loaded nearly up to the deck. I had not been down the hold on that day. The steward and some of the boys had been into the hold on that afternoon a fter 4 o'clock to get water. I think they always took a light, which was a globe lamp. We had no spirits on board. The turpentine and paint, oils, &c., were kept in a locker under the top-gallant-forecastle. There was a small barrel of bright varnish kept in the forehold. Common oil was burnt in all the lamps: kerosine oil was not used. The oil was kept in the lamp room on the starboard side of the forward cabin. The steward generally seen to the trimming of the lamps. The same kind of oil burnt in the cabin was burnt in our side lights. We had a force deck pump on board. The delivery hose was ont of order. I heard the alarm of fire about half past 9 o'clock. I had been in my room asleep as it was my watch below. I heard the man at the wheel say that the ship was all on fire and the decks were getting hot. I saw a number of the men trying to get down the hold through the lazarette. One man went part of the way down but he came up again. The Captain then came aft and gave the order to keep the ship N. N. E. Shovels were brought, and one man named Robert West took a shovel and managed to clear away through the coal to the fire, and I think there was but one bucket of water as managed to be thrown on the fire. I could see the light of a flame of fire. I thought the ship was in danger. This was about 20 feet from me. I think the fire had a firm hold of the coal. There was a temporary bulk's head, the boards of which were about 4 or 5 inches a part. The upper part of this bulk's head was about 6 inches from the deck and it only extended from the top of the water tanks up to the deck. There was coal between the dunnage of the water tanks, and by the side of the water tanks the fire was closed up to this place. I was forward seeing after the anchors about 5 or 10 minutes. The anchors were got ready. I looked over the side of the ship and could see smoke coming through the seams of the ship for about a length of 20 feet. When the boats were lowered we could see smoke coming from the side of the ship. At 8 o'clock on that night I had no reason to think that the ship was on fire. I had no smell of smoke, gas or anything else, but I think the fire must have been burning for a long time because there was nothing on board the ship to start up a fire so soon. There had been no liquor on board to my knowledge for over two months previous to the fire. The rum was served out to the men once a week until it lasted; the brandy was also used up. I remained alongside of the ship after taking to the boats for half an hour. The boat was so leaky that it was with much difficulty we kept her free. I saw the ship's masts except a portion of the lower foremast burn and go over the side.

By the Court—The hatches were kept open night and day. After the Captain remarked to me about the heat from the coals I used to go every day down the hatches to examine the coal. I found nothing strange. The coals appeared to be perfectly cold. I had a thermometer. I did not test the heat from the coals with my thermometer as I thought it was not necessary. I only saw one bucket of water passed to the fire down the afterhatchway. There was no soundings taken, but I think we were in about 30 or 40 fathoms of water. There was very little wind; the vessel was making but two knots an hour.

At the close of this evidence the Court adjourned to Friday next at 11 A.M.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

At a regular sitting of the Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Green presided and disposed of the following among other matters:—

RE MOROBA SOONDERJEE.

Mr. Mayhew applied for an extension of the interim order granted to the insolvent three months ago. He filed his petition in October 1875 and his schedule in the following month; and got his second interim order on the 15th February 1876. A composition deed had been prepared, and 22 out of 30 creditors had been settled with. There was no opposition, and his Lordship extended the interim order for three months.

RE RUTTONSEY CULLIANJEE.

On Mr. Starling's application, leave was granted to the insolvent to amend the schedule generally.

RE RAMCHUNDER SOONDERJEE.

Mr. D. S. Dhurundur, for the insolvent, applied for a rule *nisi* for the usual hearing of the petition, which was granted.

RE TOOLSEYDAS SEVUKRAM.

Mr. Mayhew, for the insolvent, said the petition and schedule were filed on the 16th August last. He now asked for leave to amend the schedule and for leave to recover the good outstandings. Mr. Gamble would not sue until he was indemnified for costs.

The Commissioner said no leave of the Court was necessary, and the matter was within the discretion of the Official Assignee if he chose to sue.

Mr. Mayhew said there was a misapprehension of the whole case on the part of the insolvent; and he would therefore apply only for leave to amend the schedule.

The Commissioner granted leave to amend the schedule.

RE MAHADOWJEE VISRAM.

On Mr. Starling's application, leave was granted to the insolvent to amend the title of the schedule, and also generally as he might be advised.

RE CURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE WADIA.

Mr. Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE VENAYEK MUNGESH BHUT.

The insolvent was granted an interim order on Mr. Dhurundur's application on his behalf.

RE KESSOWJEE TOOLSEYDAS.

Mr. Starling, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order and for leave to amend the schedule. One of the creditors had got a decree against the insolvent and was keeping out of the way inorder to avoid service of the notice upon him. The application was granted.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day, discharges were granted to several insolvents whose names and liabilities are as follow:—Ruttonchund Premchund, a broker, Rs. 2,917. Ghella Dhunraj, a writer, Rs. 700. Jumnadas Raghunathdas, a writer, Rs. 10,359. Ruttonchund Heeralal, a snuffseller, Rs. 8,799. Suda Balsett, a vegetable dealer, Rs. 1,153. Narron Vallub, a carpenter, Rs. 448. Dinshaw Bomonjee Choi, a silk dealer, Rs. 3,421. Ruckma widow, a milk seller, Rs. 1,073. Balloo Mahadoo, a peon, Rs. 1,258. Mamon Hajee Soomar, a merchant, Rs. 82,576. Manek Bhoja, a grain dealer, Rs. 3,249. Pranjeevandass Rajaram, a broker, Rs. 2,340. Kanjee Dorabjee, a sweetmeat seller, Rs. 879. Framjee Jewajee Jevery, a broker, Rs. 2,150.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One tri l will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, uncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, AND COCOA AND MILK, are made in one minute without boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream, Chocolat Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate are highly delicious and wholesome.—Packed in a superior and elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Chalenge" Brand double superfine quality) is celebrated for its pungency, and purity of flavour. Steam Mills, Brick Lane London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

POOJAH TO A VICEROY.

(Madras Mail)

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce has been doing poojah to Lord Northbrook. In a windy memorial, appropriately dated the "1st April" last, the members of the Chamber "desire, on the occasion of your Lordship's retirement from the high office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to express to your Lordship our deep sense of gratitude for the benefits conferred on India under the liberal and enlightend commercial policy which has so pre-eminently distinguished your Lordship's Government." A "deep sense of gratitude"—for what? An inability to sympathise with the kind of shrewdness, energy, and enterprise, that confer

nearly forty years ago, it should not be forgotten that a Russian army under Perofiski, in attempting to reach Khiva about the same period, perished in the snows and deserts north of the Aral; so that the one may perhaps be taken as a balance to the other. Our disaster on that occasion, moreover, was speedily avenged by the victorious march of Pollock; and our military prowess in the East has since been proved in many a campaign; notably in those of Gwalior, of Scinde, and in the battles resulting in the conquest of the Punjab. But, in addition to and far above all these, the quelling of the Mutiny of 1857 may be quoted in proof of our military skill and daring in the hour of extreme danger. That campaign taken as a whole is indeed a marvel of heroic success. Surprised, isolated, and outnumbered in every direction, our troops nevertheless reconquered the country in the most brilliant and rapid manner; and so great is our power and prestige in India at this time that 60,000 English soldiers backed by native troops are found sufficient to hold the country in absolute security from one end to the other. Would any other nation undertake to govern 200,000,000 of people, aliens in language, religion, and race, with so comparatively small a force?

Captain Debelak entertains a poor opinion of the warlike qualities of the Seiks and Afghans, but does not apparently speak from personal experience. My own view, formed after seeing something of them on active service, is very different; and were England to desire an augmentation of her forces she could by a word raise tens of thousands of men, not only of these but of other warlike races of men who, almost naturally born soldiers, would follow her standards anywhere; and there are hundreds of young English officers who would desire nothing better than to lead such men either to Central Asia or anywhere else, and with full confidence of a successful issue. Captain Debelak may rest assured that there is an abundance of military vigour in India, latent though it be, and he and others will make a grievous error if they mistake a calm demeanour as indicating deficient military energy. He speaks of Russian agency as being actively employed in undermining our influence. Where is the evidence of this? A residence of several years in India, and a consideration of its condition since leaving it, have given me some opportunity of forming an opinion, and I confess to a profound disbelief in anything of the sort, or in its success if attempted. The population of India is composed of many races, differing in their language, habits, and religion. The Mahomedans, who are perhaps the most warlike, are in a considerable minority, and it is difficult to understand why they should incline towards Russia, considering that both in Europe and in Asia her policy is supposed to be strongly anti-Mahomedan.

Captain Debelak parades before us the Army of the Caucasus, but if its presence is necessary, as he says, to paralyze Turkey, it could hardly be spared for a perilous distant expedition elsewhere; and Persia, in view of her own danger, might probably elect to remain our ally, rather than become the tool of another Power to her own destruction. The Army of the Caucasus, in order to reach India, must first proceed to the Caspian and cross it. It must then make a long march through a country which has not supplies or means of transport except for comparatively limited numbers. Therefore, even supposing its march were unopposed, it could only come on by driblets, and many months must necessarily elapse before it could reach the vicinity Herat, and be in any condition to advance through Afghanistan. Even then the enterprise would be perfectly desperate, as the army would be hundreds of miles from any assured base. If we are to wait for an invasion of India until it is brought about by the Army of the Caucasus, which has duties and responsibilities of its own, the prospect is so remote that we may cast aside our fears.

The general military position of Russia in Central Asia is that of a great Power which has recently obtained possession of a vast tract of territory; but the distances are great and the country in many parts is a desert, devoid of food or water, and is infested with hostile predatory tribes. The roads are mere caravan tracks, the transport is chiefly carried on by means of camels, and railways, of course, do not exist. The Russian occupation under such circumstances is necessarily limited to isolated detachments, thinly distributed over an immense extent of ground, and civil government is hardly established in many parts of it; and although no great Power exists in Central Asia to beat Russia in the field, still the position is not an assured one, and the inhabitants, being Mahommedans, may be taken as for the most part secretly hostile.

It is possible that in time Russia may consolidate her conquests and somewhat concentrate her power; but, at present, with the deserts behind her, with vast snowy ranges in her front, far away from the main resources of her empire, her position must be rather precarious, and is certainly not well calculated as the basis of attack on a great military Power like that of the English in India.

The description in the preceding paragraph is one which I made use of three years ago in attempting to indicate the military aspect of the question, and subsequent events seem to confirm its correctness. The campaign of Khiva of 1874 is a sufficient proof of the difficulties of Central Asian warfare. Although the enemy on that occasion was contemptible in a military sense, still months of preparation were required for the collection of supplies and transport, before the Russian columns were in a condition to converge on the capital, and even then one failed to reach it—not, be it observed, from much hostile attack but rather from the natural difficulties of campaigning in a desert. Without assuming or believing that Russia has any desire to invade India, my contention is that she has not at present the power of doing so, or even of seriously threatening us, with the slightest hope of success.

Consider for a moment the contrast which our position in India presents to the scattered power of Russia in Central Asia. Our northern and north-western frontiers are rendered secure by chains of impregnable mountains. We have the command of the sea, and can throw in troops, armaments, and material at will. Civil government is firmly established, and the people are peaceable and contented. Railways and facilities for quick movement are extending daily. We can rapidly augment our native forces; the artillery is numerous, powerful, and entirely manned by Englishmen, and the strategical points are carefully guarded. Our flag flies in security over the forts at the foot of the Afghan mountains, 1,600 miles north-west of Calcutta; and our power, prestige, and prosperity are far greater than ever. The supplies and resources of the country are at our absolute disposal. Surely under such circumstances we need not be alarmed because Russia, hundreds of miles distant, is gradually breaking up the decaying principalities of Central Asia.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN ADYE, Major-General.

April 27.

RUSSIA AND THE SCLAVES.

(From the "Times" Prussian Correspondent.)

BERLIN, APRIL 19.

THOUGH the Russian Government persist in admonishing alternately Servians and Montenegrins, Bosnians and Herzegovinese, they will neither use force nor allow any one else to do so. The Russian Government has, indeed, assisted the Austrians in making representations at Belgrade and Cettinje. Their Consuls and travelling agents have joined the messengers employed by Count Andrassy in threatening and cajoling the wild Chiefs of the hills. Their more exalted diplomacy has uniformly held language in accord with these proceedings, and their telegraph has informed us once per day that the Czar objects to the doings of his orthodox co-religionists in the South. But if the Russians have gone so far, they will not go beyond, nor approve of gone so far, they will not go beyond, nor approve of Austria overstepping the limits set by themselves.

The result of this policy being increased confidence in the rebel camp and the gradual exhaustion of Turkey, politicians are beginning to reflect upon the peculiar course held at St. Petersburg. A couple of laconic telegrams from the Russian Government informing the Servian and Montenegrin Governments that Austria will be authorized to interfere if they do not desist from fomenting rebellion, would, it is thought, put a stop to the business in a week. It being the distinctive feature of the rebellion that the fighting mountaineers are at liberty to emerge from Servain and Montenegrin territory whenever they choose, but cannot be pursued but by the Turks on their return, it is considered evident that were the Servians and Montenegrians convinced that they will be held responsible, things must assume a different aspect. The omission of the pacifying message is accounted for in opposite ways. Some German papers, and among them, leading organs of the Northern and Southern Press, profess to be convinced that Russia is playing a double game, and unofficially encourages those whom she publicly admonishes to give in. This view is supported by allusions to the alleged ambiguous attitude of General Ignatieff at Constantinople, M. de Kavrzoff at Belgrade, and M. de Novikoff at Vienna, not to speak of M. de Veselitsha. There is no denying that statements to have been put forward in Sclavonic papers supposed to be intimate with the Insurgents, ascribing rather equivocal conduct to Russian diplomacy. It is equally true, too, that these remarkable rumours have not been contradicted in the Russian official or inspired Press. Now, although contradictions from that quarter have somewhat lost in authority since they have been represented as a hand, nonsensical, and utterly fatuitous by a less dependent portion of the St. Petersburg Press, yet their absence in the present instance is looked upon as a striking fact. Speaking, of course, from an outsider's point of view, men imagine that though the Russian Government could afford to look with comparative indifference upon this or that German, Austrian, or English paper attributing to them intentions discarded at St. Petersburg, they are differently situated with regard to the Sclavonic Press. Were the rebellion to subside, or were the measures adopted for putting it down really of a nature to compass the end professed, there could not be much harm done by false or interested imputations. But if these fervid and indefatigable denials are only bestowed upon a portion of the foreign Press, having no direct influence upon the course of events in the Black Hills, while papers in Sclavonic dialects, or destined to circulate among Sclavonians, are left unconvicted, though glaringly guilty of the like offence, men are driven to conclude that the means adopted for enlightening those nearly concerned are not the most judicious. If it is again asserted in Sclavonic journals that M. de Kvarzoff is not privately dissuading the Servians from war, but rather the reverse; that M. de Novikoff is assuring the Servian Ministers that Russia will not allow them to be put down by the Magyars, whatever may omit or commit—nay, that the Russian Government themselves have caused messages of the like import to reach the heart of the rebel camp, the effect of such sort of intelligence upon the fierce natives and their more calculating friend at Cettinje and Belgrade can be easily estimated. At all events, after the articles published in Germany the last few days, there can be no longer any doubt as to the impression produced upon observers in this country.

But while all parties agree that if Russia is acting in this extraordinary style, she can take no interest in the continuance of Turkey, and while some go the length of imputing to her two lines of policy, others, more cautious and respectful, refer the apparent incompatibilities of her conduct to conflicting agencies at work in the Czar's Government. According to these observers, who profess to be well

Czar and his Chancellor are bent upon preventing the the immediate dismemberment of Turkey, they are themselves stayed by circumstances from promoting their policy by any but mild means. Russia having from political and religious motives, supported the Ryahs against the Turks for 100 years, is, indeed, hardly in a position to hand them over to the Mahomedans, unless she wishes to forfeit the interest she has established in those parts. If this alone accounts for the Czar's hesitating to make Austria international policemen, the influence possessed by the Slavophil party in the highest circles of Russian society has a natural tendency to increase the weight of dissuading motives. To further the independence of the Sclavonic friends in the Illyrian peninsula has so long appeared to the Russians a national duty as well as a most profitable business transaction, that whatever reasons the Russian Government have to put off the decisive day, they are obliged to spare the feelings of their subjects and protect the Servo-Bulgarians from an aggravation of their fate, though they may not as yet wish to concede complete deliverance. Considering the anxiety of the Russian Government to remain popular with the Ryahs and the necessity they are under of respecting the susceptibilities of their subjects, it is obvious why they are disinclined to use main force in coercing the rebels, however distasteful rebellion may be to them just now. In other words, the rebels, in a sense, are stronger than the Russian Government, and having realized this in the course of recent events, mean to compel their cunctatory friends to take a more active and immediate interest in them than seems to suit the St. Petersburg taste.

If this view of the case, with which my own intelligence agrees, is correct, there is no need to attribute double dealing to the St. Petersburg diplomacy to explain the manifest contradictions in their behaviour. Of course, as the St. Petersburg Government are known to reject any but the lenient measures which have proved ineffectual, it is just possible that those of its servants who are Slavophils, in their conversations with Selves, place this side of the question in a broad light and, inspire their interlocutors with the hope of direct countenance. Hence the encouraging reports in the Servian, Croatian, Czechin, &c., paper; hence, too, the reluctance of Russian Government to contradict in their own Press those whom they are unable to restrain on the field of action. It is superfluous to add that practically this state of things is nearly as injurious to Turkey as if the Russian Court were to go in for her destruction incontinently. With Servia and Montenegro protecting the rebels, and furnishing a good many of them, and with the Russian Government sheltering Servia and Montenegro from the consequences of their acts, Turkey must look forward to a trying period. That two diminutive States should have power to inflict so much injury upon an Empire of Turkey's extent and resources is one of the eccentric features of the case. Turkish mismanagement has something to do with it; but the principle reasons are the mountainous nature of the country and the power of the insurgents to choose their own time for fighting and to baffle pursuit by retiring to ground tabooed to the Turk. Montenegro, profiting by these facilities in the presentas in previous instances, boldly let her subjects loose upon Turkey a year ago; now that Servia, more timid at first, has followed suit, and allows her sons to invade Bosnia individually, if not *en masse*, it is difficult to say what the end will be. Possibly Austria may be so much disquieted by the course events are taking as to adopt measures to convince the insurgents that she will interfere regardless of consequences. If she does this, Russia will have to come to a decision, unless, indeed, the inclined plane she is gliding down does not place her in face of such an alternative even earlier.

ZANZIBAR.

(Times.)

AMONG the papers recently laid before Parliament is an interesting report on the state of the Northern Dominions of the Seyyid of Zanzibar, prepared by Mr. F. Holmwood, one of our Assistant-Political Agents at Zanzibar, and giving the result of the experience gained by this officer during a recent mission to that part of the East Coast of Africa. He begins with Mombasa, a town of about 12,000 inhabitants, chiefly Swahelis, but including 96 houses of British Indian merchants. Mr. Holmwood observed in the neighbourhood cotton of two varieties growing wild, yet quite free from blight or insects. The principal exports of Mombasa are millet, grown by slave labour in the surrounding plantations; Indian corn, brought down from the Wanyika countries, and ivory and copal, also from the interior. Here is a fine harbour, with safe landing during the whole year. Wax and indiarubber might be prepared and exported in large quantities. There is a considerable amount of slave dealing carried on, numbers of the people acting as agents for proprietors in the Takaungu districts, and as overseers and guides in connexion with the new land route. The customs duties obtained in 1874 amounted to 3,500 dlrs. only. Takaungui which is about 30 miles further north, is quite taking the place of Mombasa as a grain port. The soil, which has lately been brought largely under cultivation, is unequalled and the surrounding tribes are peaceable. But the port of Takaungu has a dangerous bar, and so long as the grain trade is confined to native vessels, Kilife, three miles to the north, will be the future port of this district, it being well sheltered and without any bar. Malindi, a town of about 5,000 inhabitants, is 62 miles north of Mombasa, and in the same bay is the smaller town of Mambrui, the River Sabaki entering the bay between the two places. Both are more or less exposed to rollers. The bulk of the trade is in millet and oil seed. The plantations extend about 12 miles inland, and would reach to Takaungu but for the fear of the Galla and Wasania tribes, to whom 450dlrs a year are paid to purchase peace, it being understood that the restoration of runaway slaves is included in the bargain. The soil is extremely fertile and insects are not troublesome, but enormous flocks of small birds are complained of greatly. Next, still proceeding northwards, comes the district of Kipini, lying about 85 miles south of Lamo, and comprising the mouths of the Rivers Oxy and Tana, which flows into Formosa Bay, and form one of the natural highways to inner Africa, never yet explored, but likely to become of the first importance. The route of those who go up it to purchase ivory brings them first to the Pokomo country, which the smallest freebet turns into a vast lake, and which is always under water in December, January, and February. The Wakopomo, a mild and inoffensive race, live in huts erected on wooden stages, enduring the disadvantages of their country for the sake of the safety it affords them, the Gallas and Somalis never caring to disturb these swampy villages. But there is very little fever, and two Lamo natives assured Mr. Holmwood that they have traded on this route for years, having huts and wives at each important stage, and that they have been remarkably free from illness, the only drawback being the plague of mosquitos. A few more stages inland brings the traveller to a lake called Mohsgababu, and a week's journey takes him to Malalulu, on the borders of the Nasanya country, through which the caravans are not allowed to pass. Here they are met by the Wasanya and Wakwavi, who have come from 12 to 25 days' march from the interior. These tribes, though very savage, would admit strangers among them for the purpose of trade, it is said, if the Seyyid would allow them the right to take their produce to the coast. If the road were open, it would compete successfully for the ivory, from the shores of the Nyanza Lakes, which at present goes through Egypt by the immensely long route of the Nile. Mr. Holmwood believes that if the civilization of the wild tribes of inner Africa shall be accomplished, it will be by such facilities for commerce as the Tana river would supply, for, in the absence of such inducements, the (to them) distasteful work of cultivation will never progress beyond the servile labours of their women, which, for ages, have sufficed to supply their wants. Proceeding in his journey along the coast he came to the town of Mr. Holmwood, owing to the Customs Master having been driven away by the Somalis, who will not tolerate the presence of a Hindoo. Merka, 58 miles further north, is becoming quite a colony of British Indians, who bring their families to it as a healthy port, now that the Seyyid has provided a strong force for its protection. The Seyyid also lays claim to the town of Washeikh, but the claim is not acknowledged, nor has he any representative there; it is attracting caravans from the interior, owing to the new scale of Customs duties in the Zanzibar dominions. Mr. Holmwood submits this, his first report, as a general sketch of commerce and agriculture on a coast hitherto little visited; he has taken pains to prepare the way for obtaining fuller information in future from Customs Masters and influential British subjects.

THE LATE LORD LYTTELTON.

THE following article, signed with Mr. Gladstone's initials, "W. E. G.," was published in the *Guardian* of yesterday:—

"By the death of Lord Lyttelton a career of singular excellence has closed in a catastrophe of gloom not less singular.

"The constant rule of his life was an unrepining acceptance of the Divine Will and a manful effort to fulfil the law of duty. It has now been ended by the action of an impulse foreign alike to all his past and all his latest thoughts and feelings, yet too powerful for the means of resistance which remained to his shaken and enfeebled system.

"Born in 1817, he was educated at Eton and Cambridge. These two periods of boyhood and of youth were not less distinguished than they were bright and joyous. In 1839 he married Mary, the youngest sister of Sir Stephen Glynne, who died in 1857. In the circle of their 12 children there was no void until the spring of last year, when, after a lengthened illness, the constitution of his youngest daughter gave way to typhus fever. After passing nearly 12 years as a widower, he married the present Lady Lyttelton, and leaves several young children. He had very recently completed his 59th year, when on Wednesday, the 19th of April, the event occurred of which the particulars have been made known through the public journals.

"Lord Lyttelton's was a life of remarkable and of very diversified activity, which sprang directly and solely from a sense of duty, and was sustained by a healthy delight in its performance. Nowhere was he better known than in the world of scholarship and the beloved and ever-cherished studies of his youth. In these he attained an eminence which has rarely, if at all, been surpassed. But his name was likewise familiar in the spheres of politics, of social philanthropy, and of religious efforts. As a Churchman he was decided, but independent; as a Liberal he was moderate from his balanced mind, but never lukewarm. His lofty integrity not only lifted him far above jobbery and intrigue, but kept him free from every proceeding associated either with faction or with passion. He held the office of Under-Secretary for the Colonies in 1845, and of Chief Commissioner of Endowed Schools from 1869 to 1874, when he was deprived of it. In these two capacities he was a paid servant of the Crown for a very limited period. But through a course of nearly 40 years, since he became Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire, his time and energy were constantly applied to all the interests—social, moral, or religious—either of the general or of the local public. Devotion of such a kind, little known except in this country, has rarely even in this country been carried so far. It went, perhaps, up to the point of undue indifference to his private and personal interests. It was rewarded by the regard, the affection, and indeed, the reverence of the community and the county in which he lived.

"It would too much lengthen these remarks to attempt any enumeration of the subjects and undertakings in which he took an interest. Locally, indeed, he gave himself to everything in which there was a public object to be gained. In the wider sphere where he could allow himself a choice, he energetically promoted colonization on what he deemed a sound basis, and he became a principal founder of the settlement of Canterbury in New Zealand, which not many years back he visited. His mastery and his energetic handling of the subject of public endowments will, it is probable, greatly redound to his reputation in future times.

"It is difficult to speak of his character, whether personal, domestic, or religious, in terms of measure. It was in the highest degree childlike, and in the highest degree manly; a manner occasionally blunt veiled a temper of remarkable sweetness. He gave his talents and his energies to grave and serious ends, his lighter moments not less freely to social entertainment, in which he excelled, to fun and humour, and to bodily sports, in which he took great delight, especially on behalf of his sons. But whether in the exercises of his religion, or in the discharge of business, or in social or corporal relaxation, he was equally and entirely modest, truthful, natural, artless, genuine, and his loving nature throws alike under the alternate discipline of sorrow and of joy. And those who knew his life best and longest are able thankfully to record that, with his happy temperament and his high unswerving principles of action, it was an unusually bright, genial, and joyous life. Its genial colour was not in the slightest degree affected, nor was the performance of his daily duties ever interrupted, by the few fits of dejection with which at very rare intervals it was checkered. Even in the latest and by far the worst of them, his perception of duty and his resignation and love to the Giver of all good were in full action to the last days of his life. He felt, but he repelled, condemned, and repeatedly mastered the impulse which he knew to be from rather than in him as an alien and guilty thing. If 'unto the godly there ariseth up light in the darkness,' in that light he is now surely walking; and they who loved him, looking backwards over and beyond the crisis of an involuntary paroxysm, have cause to be deeply thankful not only for the noble example he has left, but for the ample measure of healthy happiness in his world, as well as of humble hope for another, which he was permitted to enjoy."

AN "INFERNAL MACHINE" IN CLERKENWELL.

(Daily News.)

AN explosion took place yesterday (April 27th) in Clerkenwell, which seems to have been deliberately planned for the purpose of destroying life, and which so far succeeded in the obvious design as to inflict injuries which may prove fatal to one person, besides destroying a large amount of property.

About nine o'clock yesterday morning one of the vans of the Parcels Delivery Company was driven up to the door of Mr. William Larkin, of No. 6, Northampton-square, Clerkenwell, a chronometer maker and watch dial engraver, who has carried on business there for many years. The driver of the van delivered to the servant a box addressed "Mr. Larkin, Northampton-square," and after she had given a receipt for it she gave it into the hand of Miss Larkin, who shook it briskly in order to ascertain what it contained, but hearing nothing rattle inside, carried it to the workshop and handed it to her father. The old gentleman is in the habit of receiving such boxes containing dials, &c., for engraving, and he proceeded at once to open the box by prising up the lid with a chisel. A slight click was heard inside, and this was followed by a terrific explosion blowing out the windows, wrecking the shop and contents, and hurling Mr. Larkin against the wall. The box was blown into atoms, small pieces only of the wood being found. There was also some flame, which set fire to the clothing of Mr. Larkin, who was fearfully burnt over the arms, hands, and face. The noise of the explosion was heard at a great distance. Dr. Langston promptly attended Mr. Larkin, who presented a distressing appearance and was nearly insensible. The servant who took in the box gave it as her opinion that it was made of deal, and about eight inches long by five broad about the size and shape of an ordinary cigar-box. Upon the arrival of Sergeant Freestone and Inspector Wade a minute examination of the premises was made, with the following result. The box was found to have contained an inner lining of tin, portions of which were found all over the room, some having penetrated the wall. The smell of the various pieces of wood led to the belief that the agent employed was gunpowder. In various parts of the room were discovered pieces of spiral springs and nipples, indicating that some infernal machine had been so arranged that the mere opening of the box would produce an explosion.

No time has been lost by the police, and Chief Inspector Harnet, with those under him, were actively engaged the whole of yesterday in endeavouring to trace out the place at which the box was booked and the party who sent it, but up to eleven o'clock last night no clue had been found.

Mr. Larkin himself could not suggest a motive for the crime. He was not aware, to use his own words, that he had an enemy in the world. His injuries are happily less than was at first feared.

(Globe, April 28.)

To-day we learn that Mr. Larkin still survives. Although he is much injured, he is going on favourably. He is 77 years of age. The sub-manager of the Parcels Delivery Office in Fetter-lane states that the box was handed in at that office at 8.45 on the night of Wednesday last, having been fetched away from the booking-offices of the Ocean and Continental Express Overland and General Shipping Agency, 56th, King William-street, City, where it was booked in the ordinary course on that day and the carriage paid. The latter agency, Messrs. Nixon and King, take the name and address of the parties who pay the carriage of any article, but it is believed that the person who left the infernal machine gave a false name and address. The inquiries of the police will have to be prosecuted in two directions, inasmuch as Mr. William Larkin has a son of the same name, a hosier, living with him, and the box might have been intended either for him or for the victim.

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